=> fil capl; d que l51; fil medl; d que l75; fil embase; d que l12; fil wpids; d que l30; fil biotechds; d que l101; fil biosis; d que l117

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FILE COVERS 1967 - 30 Dec 1999 VOL 132 ISS 1
FILE LAST UPDATED: 29 Dec 1999 (19991229/ED)

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L39 (       231)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  ROSENBLATT J?/AU
L40 (       516)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  MORRISON S?/AU
L41 (     23039)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  CHIMER?
L42 (      1635)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  SHIN S?/AU
L43 (        46)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  ABBOUD C?/AU
L44 (         6)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  CHALLITA P?/AU
L45 (         5)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  CHALLITA E?/AU
L46 (      2577)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  CHEMOKINE#/CW
L47 (    156927)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  FUSION
L48 (      7338)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  DC CK1 OR SDF(W)1 OR FRACTALKINE# OR
                LYMPHOTACTIN# OR IP(W)10 OR MIG OR MCAF OR MIP(W)1 OR IL(W)8
                OR NAP(W)2 OR PF(W)4 OR RANTES
L49 (      5508)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  NEUTROPHIL-ACTIVATING PEPTIDE-2 OR
                MACROPHAGE INFLAMMATORY PROTEIN 1 OR INTERLEUKIN 8
L50 (      2486)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  NEU#
L51 (         5)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  (L39 OR L40 OR L42 OR L43 OR L44 OR
                L45) AND (L41 OR L47) AND (L46 OR L48 OR L49 OR L50)
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OLDMEDLINE, data from 1960 through 1965 from the Cumulated Index Medicus (CIM), has been added to MEDLINE. See HELP CONTENT for details.

Left, right, and simultaneous left and right truncation are available in the Basic Index. See HELP SFIELDS for details.

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L66 (       352)SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  ROSENBLATT J?/AU
L67 (       529)SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  MORRISON S?/AU
L68 (       514)SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  SHIN S?/AU
L69 (       108)SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  ABBOUD C?/AU
L70 (         7)SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  CHALLITA P?/AU
L71 (         5)SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  CHALLITA E?/AU
L72 (     27803)SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  RECOMBINANT FUSION PROTEINS+NT/CT
L73 (      8302)SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  CHEMOKINES+NT/CT
L74 (    468580)SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  D24.611.125./CT = antibodies
L75           2 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  (L66 OR L67 OR L68 OR L69 OR L70 OR
              L71) AND L72 AND L73 AND L74
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L1        11024 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  CHEMOKINE+NT/CT
L2         7664 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  HYBRID PROTEIN/CT
L4         1663 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  CHIMERIC PROTEIN/CT
L5       214208 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  ANTIBODY+NT/CT
L6          314 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  ROSENBLATT J?/AU
L7          437 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  MORRISON S?/AU
L8           91 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  ABBOUD C?/AU
L9          512 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  SHIN S?/AU
L10           6 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  CHALLITA P?/AU
L11           5 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  CHALLITA E?/AU
L12           1 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  L1 AND (L2 OR L4) AND L5 AND ((L6 OR
              L7 OR L8 OR L9 OR L10 OR L11))
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FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 14:28:09 ON 30 DEC 1999
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FILE LAST UPDATED: 21 DEC 1999              <19991221/UP>
>>>UPDATE WEEKS:
MOST RECENT DERWENT WEEK            199954   <199954/DW>
DERWENT WEEK FOR CHEMICAL CODING:   199954
DERWENT WEEK FOR POLYMER INDEXING:  199954
DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX SUBSCRIBER FILE, COVERS 1963 TO DATE

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    SUBSCRIBER INDEXING                 -    SEE NEWS  <<<

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    PLEASE VISIT http://www.derwent.com/newcontent.html  <<<
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L18          16 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  ROSENBLATT J?/AU
L19          57 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  MORRISON S?/AU
L20           1 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  ABBOUD C?/AU
L21         567 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  SHIN S?/AU
L22           1 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  CHALLITA P?/AU
L23           1 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  CHALLITA E?/AU
L24       30586 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  CHIMER? OR CHIMAER? OR FUSION
L25        1825 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  CHEMOKINE# OR RANTES OR DC CK1 OR SDF 1
                OR FRACTALKINE OR LYMPHOTACTIN OR IP 10 OR MIG OR MCAF OR MIP
                OR IL 8 OR IL8 OR NAP 2 OR PF 4 OR PF4
L26         161 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  INTERLEUKIN 8 OR MACROPHAGE INFLAMMATORY
                 PROTEIN OR NEUTROPHIL ACTIVATING PEPTIDE
L27         125 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  HER2? OR NEU
L29       31251 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  ANTIBOD?
L30           1 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON  ((L18 OR L19 OR L20 OR L21 OR L22 OR
                L23)) AND L24 AND (L25 OR L26) AND (L27 OR L29)


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L91          14 SEA FILE=BIOTECHDS ABB=ON  ROSENBLATT J?/AU
L92          35 SEA FILE=BIOTECHDS ABB=ON  MORRISON S?/AU
L93           5 SEA FILE=BIOTECHDS ABB=ON  ABBOUD C?/AU
L94          22 SEA FILE=BIOTECHDS ABB=ON  SHIN S?/AU
L95          11 SEA FILE=BIOTECHDS ABB=ON  CHALLITA P?/AU
L96           2 SEA FILE=BIOTECHDS ABB=ON  CHALLITA E?/AU
L97       17320 SEA FILE=BIOTECHDS ABB=ON  CHIMER? OR CHIMAER? OR FUSION
L98         316 SEA FILE=BIOTECHDS ABB=ON  CHEMOKINE# OR RANTES OR DC CK1 OR
                SDF 1 OR FRACTALKINE OR LYMPHOTACTIN OR IP 10 OR MIG OR MCAF
                OR MIP OR IL 8 OR IL8 OR NAP 2 OR PF 4 OR PF4
L99         116 SEA FILE=BIOTECHDS ABB=ON  INTERLEUKIN 8 OR MACROPHAGE
                INFLAMMATORY PROTEIN OR NEUTROPHIL ACTIVATING PEPTIDE
L100      28993 SEA FILE=BIOTECHDS ABB=ON  ANTIBOD? OR BINDING DOMAIN#
L101          1 SEA FILE=BIOTECHDS ABB=ON  ((L91 OR L92 OR L93 OR L94 OR L95
                OR L96)) AND L97 AND (L98 OR L99) AND L100


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L107         572 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  ROSENBLATT J?/AU
L108         707 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  MORRISON S?/AU
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Searched by Barb O'Bryen, STIC 308-4291

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L109        204 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  ABBOUD C?/AU
L110        903 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  SHIN S?/AU
L111         20 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  CHALLITA P?/AU
L112          9 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  CHALLITA E?/AU
L113      79924 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  CHIMER? OR CHIMAER? OR FUSION
L114      12682 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  CHEMOKINE# OR RANTES OR DC CK1 OR SDF
                1 OR FRACTALKINE OR LYMPHOTACTIN OR IP 10 OR MIG OR MCAF OR
                MIP OR IL 8 OR IL8 OR NAP 2 OR PF 4 OR PF4
L115       8415 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  INTERLEUKIN 8 OR MACROPHAGE INFLAMMATOR
                Y PROTEIN OR NEUTROPHIL ACTIVATING PEPTIDE
L116     462334 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  ANTIBOD? OR BINDING DOMAIN#
L117          4 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  ((L107 OR L108 OR L109 OR L110 OR L111
                OR L112)) AND L113 AND (L114 OR L115) AND L116

=> dup rem l75,l117,l51,l12,l101,l30

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PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L117
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L51
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L12
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L101
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L30
L126          8 DUP REM L75 L117 L51 L12 L101 L30 (6 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ibib ab l126 1-8

L126 ANSWER 1 OF 8  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER:         1999:419896  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          131:183649
TITLE:                    A single-chain IL-12 IgG3 antibody fusion
                          protein retains antibody specificity and IL-12
                          bioactivity and demonstrates antitumor activity
AUTHOR(S):                Peng, Lisan S.; Penichet, Manuel L.; Morrison,
                          Sherie L.
CORPORATE SOURCE:         Department of Microbiology, Immunology, and Molecular
                          Genetics and the Molecular Biology Institute,
                          University of California, Los Angeles, CA, 90095, USA
SOURCE:                   J. Immunol. (1999), 163(1), 250-258
                          CODEN: JOIMA3; ISSN: 0022-1767
PUBLISHER:                American Association of Immunologists
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Journal
LANGUAGE:                 English
                          Searched by Barb O'Bryen, STIC  308-4291
```

AB IL-12 is a heterodimeric cytokine with many actions on innate and cellular immunity that may have antitumor and antimetastatic effects. However, systemic administration of IL-12 can be toxic. Tumor-specific Abs provide a means to selectively target a metastatic/residual nodule and deliver therapeutic quantities of an immunostimulatory mol. like IL-12 with lower systemic levels and ideally, toxicity. The authors report the construction and characterization of an Ab **fusion** protein in which single-chain murine IL-12 is fused to an anti-Her2/**neu** Ab at the N terminus (mscIL-12.her2.IgG3). The use of single-chain IL-12 in the **fusion** protein simplifies vector construction, ensures equimolar concns. of the two IL-12 subunits, and may confer greater stability to the **fusion** protein. SDS-PAGE anal. shows this 320-kDa protein is secreted and correctly assembled. FACS anal. demonstrates that this **fusion** protein binds to cells transfected with the Her2/**neu** antigen, thus retaining Ab specificity; this **fusion** protein also binds to a cell line and to PHA-activated PBMC that express the IL-12R, thus demonstrating cytokine receptor specificity. T cell proliferation assays and NK cytotoxicity assays demonstrate that this **fusion** protein exhibits IL-12 bioactivity comparable to recombinant murine IL-12. In vivo studies demonstrate that this **fusion** protein has antitumor activity. These results are significant and suggest that this IL-12 Ab **fusion** protein can effectively combine the therapeutic potential of IL-12 with the tumor-targeting ability of the Ab and may provide a viable alternative to systemic administration of IL-12.

L126 ANSWER 2 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:543169 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:160613
TITLE: **Chimeric** antibody **fusion** proteins for the recruitment and stimulation of an antitumor immune response
INVENTOR(S): **Rosenblatt, Joseph D.**; Challita-Iid, Pia; **Morrison, Sherie**; **Abboud, Camille N.**; **Shin, Seung-Uon**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Rochester, USA; The Regents of the University of California
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 119 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9833914	A1	19980806	WO 1998-US1785	19980130
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9861385	A1	19980825	AU 1998-61385	19980130
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1997-37256	19970131
			US 1997-64018	19971103
			WO 1998-US1785	19980130

AB The present invention relates to **chimeric** mols. for the stimulation of an antitumor immune response to facilitate immune eradication of breast, ovarian and other cancer cells. The

chimeric mols. include a binding region which specifically binds to a tumor specific antigen and a chemokine and/or costimulatory ligand. The invention further provides methods for inducing a tumor specific immune response and compns. which can be administered to mammals. The prodn. of **RANTES**-(anti-HER2/**neu**)-IgG3 and B7.1-(anti-HER2/**neu**)-IgG3 **chimeras** and their preliminary characterization is described.

L126 ANSWER 3 OF 8 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998430698 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98430698
TITLE: A RANTES-antibody fusion protein retains antigen specificity and chemokine function.
AUTHOR: **Challita-Eid P M**; **Abboud C N**; **Morrison S L**; Penichet M L; Rosell K E; Poles T; Hilchey S P; Planelles V; **Rosenblatt J D**
CORPORATE SOURCE: Hematology-Oncology Unit, University of Rochester Cancer Center, NY 14642, USA.
CONTRACT NUMBER: EDT76502 (NCI)
CA16858 (NCI)
CA59326
+
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF IMMUNOLOGY, (1998 Oct 1) 161 (7) 3729-36.
Journal code: IFB. ISSN: 0022-1767.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199812
ENTRY WEEK: 19981204
AB The successful eradication of cancer cells in the setting of minimal residual disease may require targeting of metastatic tumor deposits that evade the immune system. We combined the targeting flexibility and specificity of mAbs with the immune effector function of the chemokine RANTES to target established tumor deposits. We describe the construction of an Ab fusion molecule with variable domains directed against the tumor-associated Ag HER2/neu, linked to sequences encoding the chemokine RANTES (RANTES.her2.IgG3). RANTES is a potent chemoattractant of T cells, NK cells, monocytes, and dendritic cells, and expression of RANTES has been shown to enhance immune responses against tumors in murine models. RANTES.her2.IgG3 fusion protein bound specifically to HER2/neu Ag expressed on EL4 cells and on SKBR3 breast cancer cells as assayed by flow cytometry. RANTES.her2.IgG3 could elicit actin polymerization of THP-1 cells and transendothelial migration of primary T lymphocytes. RANTES.her2.IgG3 prebound to SKBR3 cells also facilitated migration of T cells. RANTES.her2.IgG3 bound specifically to the CCR5 chemokine receptor, as demonstrated by flow cytometry, and inhibited HIV-1 infection via the CCR5 coreceptor. RANTES.her2.IgG3, alone or in combination with other chemokine or cytokine fusion Abs, may be a suitable reagent for recruitment and activation of an expanded repertoire of effector cells to tumor deposits.

L126 ANSWER 4 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:211675 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:320284
TITLE: A B7.1-antibody **fusion** protein retains antibody specificity and ability to activate via the T cell costimulatory pathway
AUTHOR(S): **Challita-Eid, Pia M.**; Penichet, Manuel L.; **Shin, Seung-Uon**; Poles, Tina; Mosammaparast, Nima; Mahmood, Kutubuddin; Slamon, Dennis J.;
Searched by Barb O'Bryen, STIC 308-4291

Morrison, Sherie L.; Rosenblatt, Joseph D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Hematology-Oncology Unit, University of Rochester Cancer Center, Rochester, NY, 14642, USA
SOURCE: J. Immunol. (1998), 160(7), 3419-3426
CODEN: JOIMA3; ISSN: 0022-1767
PUBLISHER: American Association of Immunologists
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB We describe the construction and characterization of an Ab **fusion** protein specific for the tumor-assocd. Ag HER2/**neu** linked to sequences encoding the extracellular domain of the B7.1 T cell costimulatory ligand. The Ab domain of the **fusion** mol. will specifically target HER2/**neu**-expressing tumor cells, while the B7.1 domain is designed to a specific immune response. We show that the B7.1 **fusion** Ab retained ability to selectively bind to the HER2/**neu** Ag and to the CTLA4/CD28 counter-receptors for B7.1. Specific T cell activation was obsd. when the B7.1 Ab **fusion** protein was bound to HER2/**neu**-expressing cells. The use of the B7.1 Ab **fusion** protein may overcome limitations of gene transfer and/or std. Ab therapy and represents a novel approach to the eradication of minimal residual disease.

L126 ANSWER 5 OF 8 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999085861 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99085861
TITLE: Inhibition of HIV type 1 infection with a RANTES-IgG3 fusion protein.
AUTHOR: **Challita-Eid P M**; Klimatcheva E; Day B T; Evans T; Dreyer K; Rimel B J; **Rosenblatt J D**; Planelles V
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicine, University of Rochester Cancer Center, New York 14642, USA.
CONTRACT NUMBER: R29-AI41407 (NIAID)
SOURCE: AIDS RESEARCH AND HUMAN RETROVIRUSES, (1998 Dec 20) 14 (18) 1617-24.
Journal code: ART. ISSN: 0889-2229.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199905
ENTRY WEEK: 19990502
AB The natural ligands for the chemokine receptors CCR5 (RANTES, MIP-1alpha, and MIP-1beta) and CXCR4 (SDF-1) can act as potent inhibitors of infection by the human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) at the level of viral entry. Unlike antibody-mediated inhibition, chemokine-mediated inhibition is broadly effective. Different HIV-1 strains can utilize the same coreceptor(s) for viral entry and, therefore, can be blocked by the same chemokine(s). HIV-1 strains that are highly resistant to neutralization by V3-specific antibodies are sensitive to inhibition by chemokines. Therefore, the use of chemokine-derived molecules constitutes a potential therapeutic approach to prevent infection by HIV-1. We have generated a fusion protein between RANTES and human IgG3 (RANTES-IgG3). The effectiveness of RANTES-IgG3 inhibition of infection by HIV-1 was similar to that of rRANTES. Inhibition of HIV-1 by RANTES-IgG3 was specific for CCR5-dependent but not CXCR4-dependent HIV-1 isolates. Fusion of a chemokine to an IgG moiety offers two desirable properties with respect to the recombinant chemokine alone. First, IgG fusion proteins have extended half-lives in vivo. Second, molecules with IgG heavy chain moieties may be able to cross the placenta and potentially induce fetal protection.

L126 ANSWER 6 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1999 BIOSIS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:108795 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199900108795
TITLE: Characterization of a **RANTES** anti-HER2/neu **antibody fusion** protein for cancer immunotherapy.
AUTHOR(S): **Challita-Eid, Pia M.** (1); **Abboud, Camille N.**; **Morrison, Sherie L.**; Hilchey, Shannon P.; Penichet, Manuel L.; Rosebrough, Scott F.; **Rosenblatt, Joseph D.**
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Dep. Mircobiol. Mol. Genet., Mol. Biol. Inst., UCLA, Los Angeles, CA USA
SOURCE: Blood, (Nov. 15, 1998) Vol. 92, No. 10 SUPPL. 1 PART 1-2, pp. 24A.
Meeting Info.: 40th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Hematology Miami Beach, Florida, USA December 4-8, 1998 The American Society of Heamatology
. ISSN: 0006-4971.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English

L126 ANSWER 7 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1999 BIOSIS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:426593 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199799725796
TITLE: Characterization of **chemokine-antibody fusion** proteins for cancer immunotherapy.
AUTHOR(S): **Challita, Pia-Maria**; **Abboud, Camille N.**; Rosell, Karen E.; **Rosenblatt, Joseph D.**
SOURCE: Experimental Hematology (Charlottesville), (1997) Vol. 25, No. 8, pp. 889.
Meeting Info.: 26th Annual Meeting of the International Society for Experimental Hematology Cannes, France August 24-28, 1997
ISSN: 0301-472X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

L126 ANSWER 8 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1999 BIOSIS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:60699 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199800060699
TITLE: Characterization of a **RANTES-antibody fusion** protein for cancer immunotherapy.
AUTHOR(S): **Challita, P. M.**; **Abboud, C. N.**; Rosell, K. E.; Penichet, M.; **Morrison, S. L.**; **Rosenblatt, J. D.**
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Microbiol. Mol. Genetics, Mol. Biol. Inst., UCLA, Los Angeles, CA USA
SOURCE: Blood, (Nov. 15, 1997) Vol. 90, No. 10 SUPPL. 1 PART 2, pp. 40B.
Meeting Info.: Thirty-ninth Annual Meeting of the American Society of Hematology San Diego, California, USA December 5-9, 1997 The American Society of Hematology
. ISSN: 0006-4971.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English

=> fil capl;d que l65; s l65 not l51; fil medl;d que l90; s l90 not l75

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FILE COVERS 1967 - 30 Dec 1999 VOL 132 ISS 1
FILE LAST UPDATED: 29 Dec 1999 (19991229/ED)

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This file supports REG1stRY for direct browsing and searching of all substance data from the REGISTRY file. Enter HELP FIRST for more information.

L52 (23039) SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON CHIMER?
L53 (2577) SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON CHEMOKINE#/CW
L54 (201) SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON L53(L)THU/RL
L55 (156927) SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON FUSION
L56 (7338) SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON DC CK1 OR SDF(W)1 OR FRACTALKINE# OR LYMPHOTACTIN# OR IP(W)10 OR MIG OR MCAF OR MIP(W)1 OR IL(W)8 OR NAP(W)2 OR PF(W)4 OR RANTES
L57 (5508) SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON NEUTROPHIL-ACTIVATING PEPTIDE-2 OR MACROPHAGE INFLAMMATORY PROTEIN 1 OR INTERLEUKIN 8
L58 (2486) SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON NEU#
L59 (103201) SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON ANTIBODIES/CW
L60 (10042) SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON L59(L)THU/RL — Role - therapeutic use
L61 (487) SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON (L56 OR L57)(L)THU/RL
L62 (3754) SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON CHEMOKINE#/OBI
L63 (129851) SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON ANTIBOD?/OBI
L64 (31) SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON (L62 OR L56 OR L57)(L)(L63 OR L58)(L)(L55 OR L52)
L65 12 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON (L54 OR L61) AND L60 AND L64

L127 10 L65 NOT L51 — previously printed (w/ inventors)

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 14:29:42 ON 30 DEC 1999

FILE LAST UPDATED: 1 NOV 1999 (19991101/UP). FILE COVERS 1960 TO DATE.

MEDLINE UPDATES ARE ON HOLD UNTIL AFTER THE ANNUAL RELOAD HAS BEEN COMPLETED. NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN ONCE THE RELOAD IS COMPLETED AND RELOAD DETAILS WILL BE FOUND IN HELP RLOAD.

OLDMEDLINE, data from 1960 through 1965 from the Cumulated Index Medicus (CIM), has been added to MEDLINE. See HELP CONTENT for details.

Left, right, and simultaneous left and right truncation are available in the Basic Index. See HELP SFIELDS for details.

THIS FILE CONTAINS CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS FOR EASY AND ACCURATE SUBSTANCE IDENTIFICATION.

Searched by Barb O'Bryen, STIC 308-4291

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L76 (     27803)SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  RECOMBINANT FUSION PROTEINS+NT/CT
L77 (      8302)SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  CHEMOKINES+NT/CT
L78 (    468580)SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  D24.611.125./CT = antibodies
L79 (       448)SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  GENES, ERBB-2/CT
L80 (      3603)SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L76/MAJ
L81 (         4)SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L80 AND L77 AND (L78 OR L79)
L82 (        55)SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L77(L)TU/CT - Subheading TU - therapeutic use
L83 (     15506)SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L78(L)TU/CT
L84 (         2)SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L76 AND L77 AND L83
L85 (         2)SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L76 AND L82 AND L78
L86 (      1099)SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L77(L)PD/CT - Subheading PD - pharmacology
L87 (     38022)SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L78(L)PD/CT
L88 (         4)SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L86 AND L76 AND L78
L89 (         5)SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L87 AND L76 AND L77
L90           11 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L81 OR L84 OR L85 OR L88 OR L89

L128           9 L90 NOT L75

=> fil embase;d que l15; s l15 not l12; fil wpids;d que l38; s l38 not l30

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 14:30:12 ON 30 DEC 1999
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 FILE COVERS 1974 TO 29 Dec 1999 (19991229/ED)

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 This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
 substance identification.

L1         11024 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  CHEMOKINE+NT/CT
L2          7664 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  HYBRID PROTEIN/CT
L4          1663 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  CHIMERIC PROTEIN/CT
L5        214208 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  ANTIBODY+NT/CT
L15           10 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  L1 AND (L2 OR L4) AND L5

L129           9 L15 NOT L12

FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 14:30:13 ON 30 DEC 1999
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FILE LAST UPDATED: 21 DEC 1999              <19991221/UP>
>>>UPDATE WEEKS:
MOST RECENT DERWENT WEEK            199954  <199954/DW>
DERWENT WEEK FOR CHEMICAL CODING:   199954
DERWENT WEEK FOR POLYMER INDEXING:  199954
DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX SUBSCRIBER FILE, COVERS 1963 TO DATE

>>> D COST AND SET NOTICE DO NOT REFLECT SUBSCRIBER DISCOUNTS -
                                          SEE HELP COST <<<

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    SUBSCRIBER INDEXING                 -    SEE NEWS  <<<

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    WPIDS, INCLUDING THE DERWENT CHEMISTRY RESOURCE (DCR).
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L24 30586 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON CHIMER? OR CHIMAER? OR FUSION
L25 1825 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON CHEMOKINE# OR RANTES OR DC CK1 OR SDF 1 OR FRACTALKINE OR LYMPHOTACTIN OR IP 10 OR MIG OR MCAF OR MIP OR IL 8 OR IL8 OR NAP 2 OR PF 4 OR PF4
L26 161 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON INTERLEUKIN 8 OR MACROPHAGE INFLAMMATORY PROTEIN OR NEUTROPHIL ACTIVATING PEPTIDE
L27 125 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON HER2? OR NEU
L29 31251 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON ANTIBOD?
L32 706 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON BINDING DOMAIN#
L38 7 SEA FILE=WPIDS ABB=ON L24 (10A) (L25 OR L26) (10A) (L27 OR L29 OR L32)

L130 6 L38 NOT L30

=> fil biotechds; d que l105; s l105 not l101; fil biosis; d que l119; d que l121; s (l119 or l121) not l117

FILE 'BIOTECHDS' ENTERED AT 14:30:52 ON 30 DEC 1999
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FILE LAST UPDATED: 25 NOV 1999 <19991125/UP>
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L97 17320 SEA FILE=BIOTECHDS ABB=ON CHIMER? OR CHIMAER? OR FUSION
L98 316 SEA FILE=BIOTECHDS ABB=ON CHEMOKINE# OR RANTES OR DC CK1 OR SDF 1 OR FRACTALKINE OR LYMPHOTACTIN OR IP 10 OR MIG OR MCAF OR MIP OR IL 8 OR IL8 OR NAP 2 OR PF 4 OR PF4
L99 116 SEA FILE=BIOTECHDS ABB=ON INTERLEUKIN 8 OR MACROPHAGE INFLAMMATORY PROTEIN OR NEUTROPHIL ACTIVATING PEPTIDE
L100 28993 SEA FILE=BIOTECHDS ABB=ON ANTIBOD? OR BINDING DOMAIN#
L105 10 SEA FILE=BIOTECHDS ABB=ON L97 (5A) (L98 OR L99) (5A) L100

L131 9 L105 NOT L101

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 14:30:53 ON 30 DEC 1999
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FILE COVERS 1969 TO DATE.
CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS AND CHEMICAL NAMES (CNs) PRESENT
FROM JANUARY 1969 TO DATE.

RECORDS LAST ADDED: 29 December 1999 (19991229/ED)

The BIOSIS file has been reloaded. Enter HELP RLOAD and HELP REINDEXING for details.

L113 79924 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON CHIMER? OR CHIMAER? OR FUSION
L114 12682 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON CHEMOKINE# OR RANTES OR DC CK1 OR SDF 1 OR FRACTALKINE OR LYMPHOTACTIN OR IP 10 OR MIG OR MCAF OR MIP OR IL 8 OR IL8 OR NAP 2 OR PF 4 OR PF4

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L115        8415 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  INTERLEUKIN 8 OR MACROPHAGE INFLAMMATOR
                 Y PROTEIN OR NEUTROPHIL ACTIVATING PEPTIDE
L116      462334 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  ANTIBOD? OR BINDING DOMAIN#
L118          93 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  L113 AND (L114 OR L115) AND L116
L119           8 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  L118 AND *12512/CC
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concept code - therapy

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L113       79924 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  CHIMER? OR CHIMAER? OR FUSION
L114       12682 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  CHEMOKINE# OR RANTES OR DC CK1 OR SDF
                 1 OR FRACTALKINE OR LYMPHOTACTIN OR IP 10 OR MIG OR MCAF OR
                 MIP OR IL 8 OR IL8 OR NAP 2 OR PF 4 OR PF4
L115        8415 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  INTERLEUKIN 8 OR MACROPHAGE INFLAMMATOR
                 Y PROTEIN OR NEUTROPHIL ACTIVATING PEPTIDE
L116      462334 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  ANTIBOD? OR BINDING DOMAIN#
L118          93 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  L113 AND (L114 OR L115) AND L116
L120      213877 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  THERAPEUTIC/IT
L121           4 SEA FILE=BIOSIS ABB=ON  L118 AND L120

L132           6 (L119 OR L121) NOT L117

=>dup rem l128,l132,l131,l127,l129,l130

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 14:31:31 ON 30 DEC 1999

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 14:31:31 ON 30 DEC 1999
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FILE 'BIOTECHDS' ENTERED AT 14:31:31 ON 30 DEC 1999
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PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L128
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L132
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L131
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L127
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L129
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L130
L133          39 DUP REM L128 L132 L131 L127 L129 L130 (10 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=>d ibib ab l133 1-39; fil hom

L133 ANSWER 1 OF 39  MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER:    1999193948      MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER:     99193948
TITLE:               Extending genetic vaccines with chemokines [news; comment].
COMMENT:             Comment on: Nat Biotechnol 1999 Mar;17(3):253-8
AUTHOR:              Kipps T; Mendoza R
SOURCE:              NATURE BIOTECHNOLOGY, (1999 Mar) 17 (3) 226-7.
                     Journal code: CO3. ISSN: 1087-0156.
                          Searched by Barb O'Bryen, STIC 308-4291
```

PUB. COUNTRY: United States
Commentary
News Announcement
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199909

L133 ANSWER 2 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:595395 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:237964
TITLE: Methods and compositions of chemokine-tumor antigen fusion proteins as cancer vaccines
INVENTOR(S): Kwak, Larry W.; Biragyn, Arya
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): United States Dept. of Health and Human Services, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 142 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9946392	A1	19990916	WO 1999-US5345	19990312

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-PV77745 19980312
AB The present invention provides a fusion polypeptide comprising a chemokine and either a tumor or viral antigen which is administered as either a protein or nucleic acid vaccine to elicit an immune response effective in treating cancer or effective in treating or preventing HIV infection. Thus, chemokines such as human and murine interferon-induced protein 10 (IP-10), human and murine monocyte chemotactic protein-3 (MCP-3), SDF-1, or macrophage-derived chemokine are fused to human mucin (Muc-1) or its 20-amino acid core epitope, the hypervariable V3 region of gp120 of HIV-1 virus, or to B cell lymphoma single-chain Fv antibody fragments. IP10-scFv fusion proteins were active against follicular lymphomas.

L133 ANSWER 3 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:223049 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:251233
TITLE: Macrophage-derived chemokine (MDC), MDC analogs, MDC inhibitor substances,and their therapeutic applications
INVENTOR(S): Gray, Patrick W.; Chantry, David H.; Deeley, Michael C.; Raport, Carol J.; Godiska, Ronald
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Icos Corporation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 159 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

WO 9915666	A2	19990401	WO 1998-US20270	19980928
WO 9915666	A3	19990916		

W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, US, US, US, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

CN 1163635	A	19971029	CN 1996-190875	19960607
US 5932703	A	19990803	US 1996-660542	19960607
AU 9897778	A1	19990412	AU 1998-97778	19980928
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1995-479620	19950607
			US 1995-558658	19951116
			US 1996-660542	19960607
			US 1997-939107	19970926
			US 1998-67447	19980428
			WO 1998-US20270	19980928

AB The present invention provides purified and isolated polynucleotide sequences encoding a novel macrophage-derived C-C chemokine designated "Macrophage Derived Chemokine" (MDC), and polypeptide fragments and analogs thereof. MDC cDNA sequences and their deduced amino acid sequences are provided from human, mouse, rat, and macaque. Also provided are materials and methods for the recombinant or synthetic prodn. of the chemokine, fragments, and analogs; and purified and isolated chemokine protein, and polypeptide fragments and analogs thereof. Also provided are antibodies reactive with the chemokine and methods of making and using all of the foregoing. Also provided are assays for identifying modulators of MDC chemokine activity. MDC possesses antiproliferative activity against HIV-1 virus, stimulates fibroblast proliferation, inhibits tumor growth, induces chemotaxis of TH2 helper T cells, and modulates platelet aggregation, and is shown to be a high-affinity ligand for CCR4.

L133 ANSWER 4 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:126764 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:208816
TITLE: Anti-IL-8 monoclonal antibodies for treatment of asthma
INVENTOR(S): Hebert, Caroline A.; Kabakoff, Rhona C.; Moore, Mark W.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Genentech, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 75 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 398,611.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 7
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5874080	A	19990223	US 1995-491334	19950627
US 5702946	A	19971230	US 1995-398611	19950301
WO 9701354	A1	19970116	WO 1996-US11033	19960626

W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG

RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN

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CA 2222024	AA	19970116	CA 1996-2222024	19960626
AU 9662924	A1	19970130	AU 1996-62924	19960626
EP 840620	A1	19980513	EP 1996-921804	19960626
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 11509840	T2	19990831	JP 1996-504031	19960626
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1994-205864	19940303
			US 1995-398611	19950301
			US 1995-491334	19950627
			WO 1996-US11033	19960626

AB Interleukin-8 (IL-8) is neutrophil chemotactic peptide secreted by a variety of cells in response to inflammatory mediators. The invention provides a method of treating asthma in a subject comprising administering a therapeutically effective amt. of an IL-8 antagonist. The methods of the invention provide for administration of IL-8 antagonist to the subject before and/or after the onset of asthma. In one aspect, the invention provides a method of treating asthma with an anti-IL-8 antibody. In another aspect, the invention provides a method of treating asthma with an IL-8 antagonist that inhibits IL-8 binding to neutrophils. In still another aspect, the invention provides a method of treating asthma with an IL-8 antagonist that inhibits neutrophil chemotaxis induced by IL-8. In a further aspect, the invention provides a method of treating asthma with an IL-8 antagonist that inhibits neutrophil elastase release induced by IL-8.

L133 ANSWER 5 OF 39 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1999 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999222359 EMBASE

TITLE: A cellulose-binding domain-fused recombinant human T cell connective tissue-activating peptide-III manifests heparanase activity.

AUTHOR: Rechter M.; Lider O.; Cahalon L.; Baharav E.; Dekel M.; Seigel D.; Vlodavsky I.; Aingorn H.; Cohen I.R.; Shoseyov O.

CORPORATE SOURCE: O. Lider, Department of Immunology, The Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot 76100, Israel. lclider@weizmann.weizmann.ac.il

SOURCE: Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications, (24 Feb 1999) 255/3 (657-662).
Refs: 35
ISSN: 0006-291X CODEN: BBRCA

COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 029 Clinical Biochemistry
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB The chemokine connective tissue-activating peptide (CTAP)-III, which belongs to the leukocyte-derived growth factor family of mediators, was previously shown to be mitogenic for fibroblasts. However, it has recently been shown that CTAP-III, released from platelets, can act like a heparanase enzyme and degrade heparan sulfate. This suggests that CTAP-III may also function as a proinflammatory mediator. We have successfully cloned CTAP-III from a .lambda.gt11 cDNA library of PHA-activated human CD4+ T cells and produced recombinant CTAP-III as a fusion protein with a cellulose-binding domain moiety. This recombinant CTAP-III exhibited heparanase activity and released degradation products from metabolically labeled, naturally produced extracellular matrix. We have also developed polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies, and these antibodies against the recombinant CTAP-III detected the CTAP-III molecule in human T cells, polymorphonuclear leukocytes, and placental extracts. Thus, our study provides tools to examine further immune cell behavior in inflamed sites rich with extracellular moieties and proinflammatory mediators.

L133 ANSWER 6 OF 39 MEDLINE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999193956 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99193956
TITLE: Genetic fusion of chemokines to a self tumor antigen induces protective, T-cell dependent antitumor immunity [see comments].
COMMENT: Comment in: Nat Biotechnol 1999 Mar;17(3):226-7
AUTHOR: Biragyn A; Tani K; Grimm M C; Weeks S; Kwak L W
CORPORATE SOURCE: Science Application International Corporation, National Cancer Institute, Frederick, MD 21702, USA.
CONTRACT NUMBER: N01-CO-56000 (NCI)
SOURCE: NATURE BIOTECHNOLOGY, (1999 Mar) 17 (3) 253-8.
Journal code: CQ3. ISSN: 1087-0156.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199909
ENTRY WEEK: 19990903
AB We converted a model, syngeneic, nonimmunogenic tumor antigen into a vaccine by fusing it with a proinflammatory chemokine. Two chemokines, interferon inducible protein 10 and monocyte chemotactic protein 3, were fused to lymphoma Ig variable regions (sFv). The sFv-chemokine fusion proteins elicited chemotactic responses in vitro and induced inflammatory responses in vivo. Furthermore, in two independent models, vaccination with DNA constructs encoding the corresponding fusions generated superior protection against a large tumor challenge (20 times the minimum lethal dose), as compared with the best available protein vaccines. Immunity was not elicited by controls, including fusions with irrelevant sFv; fusions with a truncated chemokine that lacked receptor binding and chemotactic activity; mixtures of free chemokine and sFv proteins; or naked DNA plasmid vaccines encoding unlinked sFv and chemokine. The requirement for linkage of conformationally intact sFv and functionally active chemokine strongly suggested that the mechanism underlying these effects was the novel targeting of antigen presenting cells (APC) for chemokine receptor-mediated uptake of antigen, rather than the simple recruitment of APC to tumor by the chemokine. Finally, in addition to superior potency, these fusions were distinguished from lymphoma Ig fusions with granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor or other cytokines by their induction of critical effector T cells.

L133 ANSWER 7 OF 39 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999284447 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99284447
TITLE: Heterogeneity of multiorgan metastases of human lung cancer cells genetically engineered to produce cytokines and reversal using chimeric monoclonal antibodies in natural killer cell-depleted severe combined immunodeficient mice.
AUTHOR: Sone S; Yano S; Hanibuchi M; Nokihara H; Nishimura N; Miki T; Nishioka Y; Shinohara T
CORPORATE SOURCE: Third Department of Internal Medicine, University of Tokushima School of Medicine, Japan.
SOURCE: CANCER CHEMOTHERAPY AND PHARMACOLOGY, (1999) 43 Suppl S26-31.
Journal code: C9S. ISSN: 0344-5704.
PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY: Germany, Federal Republic of
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199908
ENTRY WEEK: 19990803
AB Lung cancer is a major cause of cancer deaths, most of which can be attributed to distant multiorgan metastases. To examine the cellular and

molecular mechanisms of lung cancer metastasis to distant organs, we have established novel models of human lung cancer (small cell and non-small cell lung cancer) metastasis in natural killer cell-depleted severe combined immunodeficient (SCID) mice. We investigated whether local production of the cytokines responsible for regulation of macrophage function at tumor growth sites affects the pattern of lung cancer metastasis in distant organs. Several lung cancer cell lines were genetically engineered to produce human macrophage colony-stimulating factor (M-CSF) and monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 (MCP-1), and their metastatic potentials were assessed. Interestingly, M-CSF gene transduction had an antimetastatic effect for the liver and lymph nodes, but not the kidneys. In contrast, MCP-1 gene-modified lung cancer cells and their parent cells had identical metastatic potentials. These findings indicate a possible role for cytokines and suggest that lung cancer has metastatic heterogeneity. Examining ways of controlling human lung cancer metastases, we investigated the antimetastatic effect of chimeric monoclonal antibodies (MAbs) against P-glycoprotein and ganglioside GM2 (MH162 and KM966, respectively). Both MAbs, when given on days 2 and 7, inhibited the development of distant metastases of lung cancer in a dose-dependent fashion. Combined use of anti-P-glycoprotein MAb with M-CSF or MCP-1 gene transduction caused complete inhibition of metastasis of H69/VP cells. The antimetastatic effect of these MAbs in vivo was mainly due to an antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity reaction mediated by mouse macrophages. These findings suggest that the mouse-human chimeric MAb in combination with cytokine gene transduction may be useful for the eradication of lung cancer metastases in humans.

L133 ANSWER 8 OF 39 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 1999 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998-07213 BIOTECHDS
TITLE: Treatment of septic shock using anti-interleukin-8 antibody; monoclonal antibody produced by hybridoma cell culture, chimeric antibody and humanized antibody
AUTHOR: Kitajima M; Wakabayashi G; Matsushima K
PATENT ASSIGNEE: Chugai
LOCATION: Tokyo, Japan.
PATENT INFO: WO 9817312 30 Apr 1998
APPLICATION INFO: WO 1997-JP1963 9 Jun 1997
PRIORITY INFO: JP 1996-315377 22 Oct 1996
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
OTHER SOURCE: WPI: 1998-271772 [24]
AB A new composition for the treatment of sepsis and especially of septic shock contains an anti-interleukin-8 antibody. The antibody is preferably a monoclonal antibody that recognizes mammal interleukin-8, especially human **interleukin-8** and may be **chimeric** or humanized. Monoclonal **antibody** WS-4, produced by hybridoma FERM BP-5507, is specifically claimed. The new antibody may be used for therapy of endotoxic shock which reverses arterial hypotension and reduced the increased respiratory rate associated with the condition. In an example, Balb/c mice were immunized with human interleukin-8 and spleen cells were fused with mouse myeloma P3X63Ag8.653 cells. Hybridomas were screened for anti-interleukin-8 activity and clone WS-4 was isolated. (43pp)

L133 ANSWER 9 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:608639 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:229689
TITLE: Chimeric polypeptides containing chemokine domains
INVENTOR(S): Herrmann, Stephen H.; Swanberg, Stephen L.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Genetics Institute, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 69 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
Searched by Barb O'Bryen, STIC 308-4291

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9838212	A2	19980903	WO 1998-US4002	19980227
WO 9838212	A3	19990114		
W:	AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
AU 9864440	A1	19980918	AU 1998-64440	19980227
WO 9920759	A1	19990429	WO 1998-US22282	19981021
W:	AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
AU 9911105	A1	19990510	AU 1999-11105	19981021
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1997-808720	19970228
			US 1997-955826	19971022
			WO 1998-US4002	19980227
			US 1998-175713	19981020
			WO 1998-US22282	19981021

AB This invention provides a chimeric DNA mol. comprising a sequence encoding a chemokine polypeptide covalently attached to a heterologous polypeptide, the encoded chimeric polypeptide, and uses thereof. Preferably, the chemokine polypeptide is stromal cell-derived factor 1.alpha. (SDF-1.alpha.), macrophage inhibitory protein 1.alpha. (MIP-1.alpha.), or MIP-1.beta., linked to a heterologous Fc polypeptide portion of human IgG4 by a [Gly-Ser]5 linker. The chimeric proteins bind to cells expressing receptors, alter calcium flux, stimulate chemotaxis, and down-regulate the cytokine receptor.

L133 ANSWER 10 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:41736 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:139759
TITLE: Methods for treating ulcerative colitis
INVENTOR(S): Fong, Sherman; Hebert, Caroline Alice; Kim, Kyung Jin; Leong, Steven R.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Genentech, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 63 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 205,864, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 7
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5707622	A	19980113	US 1995-396851	19950301
CA 2181787	AA	19950908	CA 1995-2181787	19950301

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1994-205864 19940303

AB Anti-IL-8 monoclonal antibodies are described for use in diagnostic applications and in the treatment of inflammatory disorders such as inflammatory bowel disease and bacteria pneumonias. Monoclonal anti-IL-8 antibodies were generated, characterized, and tested in exptl. colitis model and on the neutrophil migration in bacterial pneumonia. Mol. cloning of the variable light and heavy regions of the murine monoclonal antibodies 5.12.14 and 6G4.2.5 were performed, and vectors encoding 5.12.14 Fab and chimeric 6G4.2.5 Fab were prepd.

L133 ANSWER 11 OF 39 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1999 BIOSIS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:271966 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199800271966
TITLE: Generation of CD8 suppressor factor and beta **chemokines**, induced by xenogeneic immunization, in the prevention of simian immunodeficiency virus infection in macaques.
AUTHOR(S): Wang, Yufei; Tao, Louisa; Mitchell, Elaine; Bogers, Willy M. J. M.; Doyle, Carl; Bravery, Christopher A.; Bergmeier, Lesley A.; Kelly, Charles G.; Heeney, Jonathan L.; Lehner, Thomas (1)
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Dep. Immunol., United Med. Dental Sch. Guy's St. Thomas' Hospitals, London SE1 9RT UK
SOURCE: Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, (April 28, 1998) Vol. 95, No. 9, pp. 5223-5228.
ISSN: 0027-8424.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English

AB Previous xenogeneic immunization experiments in rhesus macaques with simian immunodeficiency virus (SIV) grown in human CD4+ T cells consistently elicited protection from challenge with live SIV. However, the mechanism of protection has not been established. We present evidence that xenogeneic immunization induced significant CD8 suppressor factor, **RANTES** (regulated upon activation, normal T cell expressed and secreted), **macrophage inflammatory protein** (**MIP**) 1alpha, and **MIP**-1beta ($P < 0.001$ - $P < 0.02$). The concentrations of these increased significantly in protected as compared with infected macaques ($P < 0.001$). Xenogeneic stimulation in vitro also up-regulated CD8 suppressor factors (SF; $P < 0.001$) and the beta **chemokines** which were neutralized by **antibodies** to the 3 beta **chemokines**. Recombinant human **RANTES**, **MIP** -1alpha and **MIP**-1beta which bind to simian CCR5, suppressed SIV replication in a dose-dependent manner, with **RANTES** being more effective than the other two **chemokines**. The results suggest that immunization with SIV grown in human CD4+ T cells induces CD8-suppressor factor, **RANTES**, **MIP**-1alpha and **MIP**-1beta which may block CCR5 receptors and prevent the virus from binding and **fusion** to CD4+ cells.

L133 ANSWER 12 OF 39 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1999 BIOSIS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:162464 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199800162464
TITLE: Recombinant human CXC-**chemokine** receptor-4 in melanophores are linked to Gi protein: Seven transmembrane coreceptors for human immunodeficiency virus entry into cells.
AUTHOR(S): Chen, Wen-Ji; Jayawickreme, Channa; Watson, Chris; Wolfe, Larry; Holmes, William; Ferris, Robert; Armour, Susan; Dallas, Walter; Chen, Grace; Boone, Larry; Luther, Michael; Kenakin, Terry (1)
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Dep. Receptor Biochemistry, Glaxo Wellcome Res.

Development, 5 Moore Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709 USA
SOURCE: Molecular Pharmacology, (Feb., 1998) Vol. 53, No. 2, pp. 177-181.
ISSN: 0026-895X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
AB This article describes the transient expression of the CXC **chemokine** receptor-4 in Xenopus laevis melanophores and the resulting functional assay for the endogenous ligand for this receptor stromal cell-derived factor (**SDF**)-**1** alpha. Specifically, it will be shown that SDF-1alpha produces increased light transmittance in transfected cells that is consistent with the activation of Gi protein. This stimulus pathway is further implicated by the abolition of this response after pretreatment of the cells with pertussis toxin, a known method for the inactivation of Gi protein. The fact that **SDF-1** a does not produce responses in nontransfected cells and that treatment of the cells with 12G5, an **antibody** specific for the CXC **chemokine** receptor-4, eliminates this response indicates that this ligand produces responses by activation of this receptor in these cells. The possible relevance to human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) entry into cells was explored by observing the effects of **SDF-1** a on HIV-mediated cell **fusion**. It was found that SDF-1alpha a blocked cell-to-cell **fusion** (as has been previously reported) at concentrations 1200-fold greater than those required to produce Gi protein mediated responses. The implications of the functional assay to screening for new drugs to block HIV-mediated **fusion** is discussed.

L133 ANSWER 13 OF 39 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 1999 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997-09424 BIOTECHDS
TITLE: New isolated chemokine CCF18 and chemokine receptor CCKR3; and fusion protein, antibody and DNA sequence for e.g. inflammatory disease diagnosis and therapy
AUTHOR: Dairaghi D J; Hara T; Miyajima A; Schall T J; Wang W; Yoshimura A
PATENT ASSIGNEE: Schering-USA
LOCATION: Kenilworth, NJ, USA.
PATENT INFO: WO 9721812 19 Jun 1997
APPLICATION INFO: WO 1996-US19139 5 Dec 1996
PRIORITY INFO: US 1995-567882 8 Dec 1995
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE: WPI: 1997-332784 [30]
AB A composition is claimed selected from: a pure CCF18 chemokine; a **fusion** protein containing a CCF18 **chemokine** sequence; an **antibody** specific for binding to a CCF18 chemokine; and a DNA sequence encoding a CCF18 chemokine or fusion protein. Also claimed are: a kit containing the above; a method for modulating the physiology or development of a cell by contacting it with an agonist or antagonist of mammalian (mouse or human) CCF18 chemokine; and a composition selected from a pure CCKR3 chemokine receptor, a **fusion** protein containing a CCKR3 **chemokine** receptor sequence, an **antibody** specific for it and a DNA sequence encoding it. A cDNA library is made from epidermal growth factor-stimulated BF-EGFR-EPORH mouse pre-B-lymphocytes in vector plasmid pME18S. The CCF18 cDNA sequence encodes a 123 amino acid protein. The CCKR3 DNA is isolated using 2 degenerate DNA primers. The products can be used for e.g. inflammatory disease diagnosis and therapy. (72pp)

L133 ANSWER 14 OF 39 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 1999 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998-02058 BIOTECHDS

TITLE: Antagonist of human interleukin-1-gamma; human recombinant interleukin-1-gamma and **antibody**, Fc fragment, cytokine or **chemokine** **fusion** protein expression, for use as an immunomodulator, antiallergic, diagnostic, etc.
AUTHOR: Sana T R; Timans J C; Hardiman G T; Kastelein R A; Bazan J F
PATENT ASSIGNEE: Schering-USA
LOCATION: Kenilworth, NJ, USA.
PATENT INFO: WO 9744468 27 Nov 1997
APPLICATION INFO: WO 1997-US7282 16 May 1997
PRIORITY INFO: US 1996-651998 20 May 1996
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE: WPI: 1998-018522 [02]
AB A new human interleukin-1-gamma (IL-1g)-antagonist, e.g. an antibody or binding fragment, or a human IL-1g receptor, may be used in therapy of an IL-1g-related condition. A fusion protein or conjugate containing human IL-1g and PEG or an Ig chain, Fc fragment, another cytokine or a chemokine, may be used as a human IL-1g-agonist. DNA encoding the fusion protein may be inserted in a vector for recombinant expression in a host cell. An anti-idiotype antibody with human IL-1g-agonist or -antagonist activity is also new. The product is useful in therapy of immune disorders, allergy or infectious disease. The antibody and recombinant protein may be used in diagnostic assays. In an example, inbred BALB/c mice were immunized i.p. with human recombinant IL-1g, and hybridomas were produced from spleen cells, for monoclonal antibody production. (63pp)

L133 ANSWER 15 OF 39 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 1999 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997-11137 BIOTECHDS
TITLE: New primate dendritic cell tactin, a chemoattractant for hematopoietic cells; for use as an antitumor or immunostimulant, and use of DNA in gene therapy
AUTHOR: Adema G J; Figdor C; McClanahan T K
PATENT ASSIGNEE: Schering-USA; Univ.Nijmegen-Cath.
LOCATION: Kenilworth, NJ, USA.
PATENT INFO: WO 9729125 14 Aug 1997
APPLICATION INFO: WO 1997-US1247 6 Feb 1997
PRIORITY INFO: US 1996-599233 9 Feb 1996
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE: WPI: 1997-415297 [38]
AB A new primate dendritic cell tactin, which attracts hematopoietic cells, has a specified mature protein sequence, and may show a post-translational modification pattern distinct from natural tactin. The protein may form part of a **fusion** protein with another cytokine or **chemokine**. An **antibody** (preferably monoclonal) against the protein is also new. DNA encoding the protein may be inserted in a vector for expression in a host cell. Antagonists of the new tactin, particularly antibodies, are useful in regulation and/or prevention of autoimmune disease, tissue rejection or undesired response to antigens (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, asthma, etc.), whereas agonists and the protein itself may be used to regulate and/or treat infectious disease or cancer, by attracting hematopoietic cells to dendritic cells, or as a vaccine adjuvant. The DNA may be used for expression of the recombinant protein, in gene therapy or in generation of transgenic animals. (61pp)

L133 ANSWER 16 OF 39 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 1999 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998-00170 BIOTECHDS
TITLE: Fragments of antibody to interleukin-8;

chimeric antibody engineering for use in ulcerative colitis or pneumonia therapy
AUTHOR: Fong S; Hebert C A; Kim K J; Leong S R
PATENT ASSIGNEE: Genentech
LOCATION: South San Francisco, CA, USA.
PATENT INFO: US 5677426 14 Oct 1997
APPLICATION INFO: US 1995-398613 1 Mar 1995
PRIORITY INFO: US 1995-398613 1 Mar 1995
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE: WPI: 1997-511926 [47]
AB A new antibody fragment has specified light chain and heavy chain complementarity determining region (CDR) protein sequences in its variable region sequences. The following are also disclosed: an anti-interleukin-8 (IL-8) monoclonal antibody which binds human IL-8 with a Kd of about 1 x 10(-8) to 1 x 10 (-10) M, inhibits neutrophil chemotaxis in response to IL-8, and inhibits IL-8-mediated elastase release by neutrophils, but does not bind to complement-C5a, beta-TG or platelet factor-4; plasmid pantiIL-8.2, containing the CDR sequences; a recombinant Fab, Fab', Fab'-SH, Fv or F(ab')2 fragment encoded by the vector; and plasmid p6G425chim2, and its expression products. CDR sequences are preferably from antibody 6G4.2.5. Ulcerative colitis or bacterial pneumonia in a mammal may be treated by administering the recombinant anti-IL-8 antibodies. (63pp)

L133 ANSWER 17 OF 39 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 1999 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998-03870 BIOTECHDS
TITLE: Monoclonal antibody specific for interleukin-8; and chimeric antibody or humanized antibody engineering, used for diagnosis and therapy of inflammatory bowel disease, ulcerative colitis or bacterial pneumonia
AUTHOR: Doerschuk C M; Fong S; Hebert C A; Kim K J; Leong S R
PATENT ASSIGNEE: Genentech
LOCATION: San Francisco, CA, USA.
PATENT INFO: US 5702946 30 Dec 1997
APPLICATION INFO: US 1995-398611 1 Mar 1995
PRIORITY INFO: US 1995-398611 1 Mar 1995
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE: WPI: 1998-076425 [07]
AB A new **chimeric** or humanized anti-interleukin (**IL**)-**8** monoclonal **antibody** (MAb) has an antigen binding site containing the complementarity-determining region (CDR) of a defined light chain 131-amino-acid protein sequence (including the light chain variable region of 6G4.2.5, a mouse monoclonal antibody to rabbit IL-8), and the CDR of the heavy chain 135 amino-acid protein sequence (including the heavy chain variable region of 6G4.2.5). Also claimed are: plasmid pantiIL-8.2 (ATCC 97056); plasmid p6G425chim2 (ATCC 97055); a chimeric Fab encoded by plasmid p6G425chim2; and a Fab, Fab', Fab'-SH, Fv or F(ab')2 antibody fragment with the CDRs of the light and heavy chain protein CDRs. MAb 6G4.2.5 (produced by hybridoma cell line ATCC HB 11722) is specifically claimed. The antibodies may be used for the diagnosis or therapy of inflammatory diseases, especially inflammatory bowel disease, ulcerative colitis or bacterial pneumonia. (63pp)

L133 ANSWER 18 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:13860 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:87879
TITLE: Uses of a chemokine receptor for inhibiting HIV-1 infection
INVENTOR(S): Allaway, Graham P.; Dragic, Tatjana; Litwin, Virginia M.; Maddon, Paul J.; Moore, John P.; Trkola, Alexandra
Searched by Barb O'Bryen, STIC 308-4291

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Progenics Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA; Aaron Diamond Aids Research Centre
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 105 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9747319	A1	19971218	WO 1997-US10619	19970613
W: AU, CA, JP, MX				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
CA 2257991	AA	19971218	CA 1997-2257991	19970613
AU 9734026	A1	19980107	AU 1997-34026	19970613
EP 956044	A1	19991117	EP 1997-930120	19970613
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1996-19941 19960614
US 1996-665090 19960614
WO 1997-US10619 19970613

AB This invention provides a polypeptide comprising a fragment of a chemokine receptor capable of inhibiting HIV-1 infection. In an embodiment, the chemokine receptor is C-C CKR-5. In another embodiment, the fragment comprises at least one extracellular domain of the chemokine receptor C-C CKR-5. This invention further provides different uses of the chemokine receptor for inhibiting HIV-1 infection.

L133 ANSWER 19 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:13859 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:87878
TITLE: Uses of a chemokine receptor for inhibiting HIV-1 infection
INVENTOR(S): Allaway, Graham P.; Dragic, Tatjana; Litwin, Virginia M.; Maddon, Paul J.; Moore, John P.; Trkola, Alexandra
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Progenics Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA; Aaron Diamond Aids Research Centre
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 85 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9747318	A1	19971218	WO 1997-US10233	19970613
W: AU, CA, JP, MX				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
CA 2257991	AA	19971218	CA 1997-2257991	19970613
AU 9733902	A1	19980107	AU 1997-33902	19970613

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1996-19941 19960614
US 1996-665090 19960614
WO 1997-US10233 19970613

AB This invention provides a polypeptide comprising a fragment of a chemokine receptor capable of inhibiting HIV-1 infection. In an embodiment, the chemokine receptor is C-C CKR-5. In another embodiment, the fragment comprises at least one extracellular domain of the chemokine receptor C-C CKR-5. This invention further provides different uses of the chemokine receptor for inhibiting HIV-1 infection.

L133 ANSWER 20 OF 39 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1999 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997-535886 [49] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1997-171442
TITLE: Treatment of myocardial infarction using anti-IL8 antibody - also useful for treatment of unstable angina and myocardial ischaemic reflux disturbances.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16
INVENTOR(S): KOGA, T; MATSUMORI, A; MATSUSHIMA, K
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (CHUS) CHUGAI SEIYAKU KK; (CHUS) CHUGAI PHARM CO LTD
COUNTRY COUNT: 75
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 9740215	A1	19971030	(199749)*	JA	40
RW: AT BE CH DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG					
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH HU IL IS KE KG KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU					
AU 9724051	A	19971112	(199811)		
JP 10053536	A	19980224	(199818)		13

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9740215	A1	WO 1997-JP1405	19970423
AU 9724051	A	AU 1997-24051	19970423
JP 10053536	A	JP 1997-106225	19970423

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 9724051	A	Based on	WO 9740215

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1996-137358 19960423
AB WO 9740215 A UPAB: 19971211
Treatment of myocardial infarction, unstable angina and myocardial ischemic flow disturbance using anti-IL8 **antibody**. The **antibody** which recognises human **IL-8** may be polyclonal or monoclonal, an example being humanised or **chimeric** WS-4 **antibody**.

USE - The antibody is used to treat conditions associated with heart-lung bypass surgery, surgery requiring interruption of heart function, or heart transplantation. The antibody is administered at 5-2000 mg/patient.

Dwg.1/2

L133 ANSWER 21 OF 39 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1999 BIOSIS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:491974 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199799791177
TITLE: **RANTES** and MCP-3 inhibit the replication of T-cell-tropic human immunodeficiency virus type 1 strains (SF-2, MN, and HE.
AUTHOR(S): Schols, Dominique (1); Proost, Paul; Van Damme, Jo; De Clercq, Erik
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Rega Inst. Med. Res., Minderbroedersstraat 10, B-3000 Leuven Belgium
SOURCE: Journal of Virology, (1997) Vol. 71, No. 10, pp. 7300-7304. ISSN: 0022-538X.
Searched by Barb O'Bryen, STIC 308-4291

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
AB The effects of the C-C **chemokines RANTES** (regulation upon activation normal T-cell expressed and secreted) and MCP-3 (monocyte chemotactic protein 3) on human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) replication in normal human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) activated in vitro with phytohemagglutinin (PHA) were investigated. The following T-cell line-tropic (T-tropic) HIV strains were tested: HIV type 1 (HIV-1) SF-2, HIV-1 IIIB, HIV-1 MN, HIV-1 NDK, HIV-1 HE, HIV-1 NLA-3, HIV-2 ROD, and HIV-2 EHO. The strain most sensitive to the antiviral effects of **RANTES** and MCP-3 appeared to be HIV-1 SF-2. A 50% inhibitory concentration for HIV-1 SF-2 of 4 ng of **RANTES** per ml was obtained, and that of MCP-3 was about 1 ng/ml. However, MCP-3 was inactive at 100 ng/ml. Other HIV-1 strains, such as MN and HE, were less sensitive to the antiviral effects of **RANTES** and MCP-3, whereas all the other HIV strains tested were insensitive. Although the ratio of CD3+ CD4+ to CD3+ CD8+ T cells was the same in HIV-infected PBMC cultures treated or untreated with the **chemokines**, **RANTES** and MCP-3 interfered with the binding of monoclonal **antibody** (MAb) OKT4 to the CD4 receptor on T cells but not with the binding of MAb OKT4A. Therefore, **RANTES** and MCP-3 not only interfere with the HIV-induced **fusion** process but also have some modulating effect on the CD4 cell receptor. The **chemokines** did not affect HIV-1 binding to PHA-stimulated PBMC. Taken together, our observations point to the important role that both **RANTES** and MCP-3 may play in inhibiting HIV-1 replication of certain T-tropic strains in primary PBMC cultures. This may have important implications for immunotherapeutic strategies designed to slow down disease progression in AIDS.

L133 ANSWER 22 OF 39 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1999 BIOSIS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:250470 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199799549673
TITLE: Tumor therapy with an **antibody**-targeted superantigen generates a dichotomy between local and systemic immune responses.
AUTHOR(S): Litton, Mark J. (1); Dohlsten, Mikael; Hansson, Johan; Rosendahl, Alexander; Ohlsson, Lennart; Kalland, Terje; Andersson, Jan; Andersson, Ulf
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Dep. Immunology, Arrhenius Lab. Natural Scinces, Stockholm Univ., S-106 91 Stockholm Sweden
SOURCE: American Journal of Pathology, (1997) Vol. 150, No. 5, pp. 1607-1618.
ISSN: 0002-9440.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
AB Repeated injections of a **fusion** protein containing the superantigen staphylococcal enterotoxin A (SEA) combined with a Fab fragment of a tumor-specific **antibody** is a highly efficient immunotherapy for mice expressing lung metanoma micrometastasis. In the present study, the systemic and local immune responses generated by this therapy were analyzed at a cellular level. Two distinct but coupled immune reactions occurred after repeated therapy. Tumor necrosis factor and **macrophage inflammatory protein**-1-alpha and -1-beta were immediately synthesized, in the absence of T lymphocytes, at the local tumor site in the lung. This was followed by the induction of VCAM-1 adhesion molecule expression on pulmonary vascular endothelial cells. Concurrently, the early response in the spleen was characterized by the induction of selective T cells producing interleukin (IL)-2. The primed and expanded SEA-4-reactive V-beta-3- and V-beta-11-expressing T lymphocytes accumulated to the tumor area only after Fab-SEA therapy and were not present in the lung when SEA, Fab fragment, or recombinant IL-2 was injected. The tumor-infiltrating T cells produced large amounts of

interferon-gamma, but no IL-2 or Th2 type of lymphokines were detected at the tumor site in the Fab-SEA-targeted antitumor immune response. These results emphasize the necessity to investigate several sites of antigen presentation to elucidate the effects of immunotherapy.

L133 ANSWER 23 OF 39 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1999 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97316365 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1997316365
TITLE: Cell adhesion: A new target for therapy.
AUTHOR: Buckley C.D.; Simmons D.L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: C.D. Buckley, Cell Adhesion Group, Institute of Molecular Medicine, University of Oxford, Headington, Oxford OX3 9DS, United Kingdom
SOURCE: Molecular Medicine Today, (1997) 3/10 (449-456).
Refs: 29
ISSN: 1357-4310 CODEN: MMTOFK
PUBLISHER IDENT.: S 1357-4310(97)01128-3
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 022 Human Genetics
025 Hematology
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
029 Clinical Biochemistry
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB Intercellular adhesive events are involved in a wide range of biological processes, including pattern formation and morphogenesis during development, immune responses, leukocyte recirculation, wound repair, tumour growth and metastasis. In the multicellular state, signals from cell adhesion molecules, along with those from growth factor and cytokine receptors, provide a range of information to the cell that is integrated to yield a final message, perhaps to maintain the cell cycle (if it is a stem cell) or follow a path towards terminal differentiation. Aberrant cell adhesion plays a key role in many developmental defects, acute and chronic inflammatory disease and cancer.

L133 ANSWER 24 OF 39 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1999 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97316361 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1997316361
TITLE: Allergic contact dermatitis: Understanding the immune response and potential for targeted therapy using cytokines.
AUTHOR: Enk A.H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. A.H. Enk, Deparment of Dermatology, University of Mainz, Langenbecktrasse 1, D-55131 Mainz, Germany
SOURCE: Molecular Medicine Today, (1997) 3/10 (423-428).
Refs: 30
ISSN: 1357-4310 CODEN: MMTOFK
PUBLISHER IDENT.: S 1357-4310(97)01087-3
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Note
FILE SEGMENT: 013 Dermatology and Venereology
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
030 Pharmacology
035 Occupational Health and Industrial Medicine
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB Allergic contact dermatitis is the most common job-related disease of the western world. The only available treatments are avoidance of contact with the allergen and the use of potent corticosteroids. Recently, the role of

cytokines in the pathogenesis of this disease has been studied and, besides defining the key molecules and basic cellular immune responses responsible for disease development, these studies might help to develop new therapeutic strategies to target cytokines and thereby try to alter or abrogate ongoing immune reactions.

L133 ANSWER 25 OF 39 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 1999 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996-05138 BIOTECHDS
TITLE: Reconstituted human antibody recognizing human interleukin-8; humanized antibody engineering for use as an antiinflammatory
AUTHOR: Matsushima K; Matsumoto Y; Yamada Y; Sato K; Tsuchiya M; Yamazaki T
PATENT ASSIGNEE: Chugai-Seiyaku
LOCATION: Tokyo, Japan.
PATENT INFO: WO 9602576 1 Feb 1996
APPLICATION INFO: WO 1995-JP1396 12 Jul 1995
PRIORITY INFO: JP 1994-310785 14 Dec 1994; JP 1994-161481 13 Jul 1994
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
OTHER SOURCE: WPI: 1996-105864 [11]
AB A new human-mouse **chimeric antibody** against human **interleukin-8** (**IL-8**) contains variable (V) regions of both light (L) and heavy (H) chains derived from a mouse anti-human IL-8 monoclonal antibody (MAb), and constant (C) regions of both L and H chains from a human antibody. The chimeric antibody is preferably a humanized antibody with a H chain containing a human antibody C region, a human framework (FR) region, complementarity determining region (CDR) sequences from mouse anti-human IL-8 MAb H chain V region, and an L chain with a human antibody C region and FR, and a mouse anti-human IL-8 MAb L chain V region CDR. DNA encoding the humanized antibody may be inserted in a vector for expression in a host. Preferably, in the H chain the C region is human C-gamma-1, the FR is FR 1-3 of VDH26 and FR4 of 4B4 and the CDR is from mouse clone MHV2, and in the L chain the C region is human C-kappa, the FR is from human clone RE1 and the CDR is from mouse clone MKC. The antibody may be used as an antiinflammatory. Since only low-antigenicity CDRs from mouse are used, the humanized antibody has low antigenicity when used therapeutically. (125pp)

L133 ANSWER 26 OF 39 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 1999 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996-09901 BIOTECHDS
TITLE: Treatment of nephritis; human **interleukin-8**-specific monoclonal **antibody chimeric antibody** engineering by protein engineering, for application in inflammatory glomerulonephritis therapy
AUTHOR: Matsushima K
PATENT ASSIGNEE: Chugai
LOCATION: Japan.
PATENT INFO: CA 2131868 13 Mar 1996
APPLICATION INFO: CA 1994-2131868 12 Sep 1994
PRIORITY INFO: CA 1994-2131868 12 Sep 1994
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE: WPI: 1996-268974 [28]
AB Nephritis symptoms, namely urinary protein (especially albumin) secretion and neutrophil infiltration into glomeruli, are suppressed by administration of a substance (I) that interferes with the biological activity of interleukin-8 (IL-8). Preferably, (I) is a monoclonal antibody (MAb) directed against human IL-8, especially WS-4. The MAb is produced in a recombinantly modified cell. The availability of

recombinant methods for MAb which have been artificially modified to minimize the immunogenicity against humans to be used, such as a chimeric antibody consisting of the variable region of a MAb of a nonhuman mammal, such as a mouse, and the constant region of a human antibody. If necessary, amino acids in the framework region of the variable regions may be replaced such that the complementarity determining regions of the reshaped human antibody can form the proper antigen binding site. The method is useful especially for treating inflammatory glomerulonephritis. (34pp)

L133 ANSWER 27 OF 39 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97060477 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 97060477
TITLE: Intervention of crescentic glomerulonephritis by antibodies to monocyte chemotactic and activating factor (MCAF/MCP-1).
AUTHOR: Wada T; Yokoyama H; Furuichi K; Kobayashi K I; Harada K; Naruto M; Su S B; Akiyama M; Mukaida N; Matsushima K
CORPORATE SOURCE: First Department of Internal Medicine, School of Medicine, Kanazawa University, Japan.
SOURCE: FASEB JOURNAL, (1996 Oct) 10 (12) 1418-25.
Journal code: FAS. ISSN: 0892-6638.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199702
ENTRY WEEK: 19970204
AB We investigated the pathophysiological role of a potent macrophage (M(phi)) chemotactic cytokine (chemokine), monocyte chemotactic and activating factor/monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 (MCAF/MCP-1), in an animal model of crescentic glomerulonephritis. Administration of a small dose of nephrotoxic sera induced severe proliferative and necrotizing glomerulonephritis, with crescentic formation in the early phase and glomerulosclerosis in the later phase, in Wistar-Kyoto rats. MCAF/MCP-1 protein was detected immunohistochemically in glomeruli, vascular endothelial cells, and tubular epithelial cells in the early phase of injured kidney tissues but not in normal ones. Anti-MCAF/MCP-1 antibodies decreased the number of M(phi) in glomeruli, and prevented crescentic formation and the fusion of epithelial cell foot process in nephritic rats, thereby decreasing the excreted amounts of protein to normal levels on days 3 and 6. Furthermore, anti-MCAF/MCP-1 antibodies remarkably reduced glomerulosclerosis and improved renal dysfunction as well as proteinuria in the later phase (56 days). These results indicate that MCAF/MCP-1 essentially participates in the impairment of renal functions associated with crescentic glomerulonephritis by recruiting and activating M(phi).

L133 ANSWER 28 OF 39 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97083600 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 97083600
TITLE: Preparation of specific polyclonal antibodies to a C-C chemokine receptor, CCR1, and determination of CCR1 expression on various types of leukocytes.
AUTHOR: Su S B; Mukaida N; Wang J; Nomura H; Matsushima K
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pharmacology, Cancer Research Institute, Kanazawa University, Japan.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF LEUKOCYTE BIOLOGY, (1996 Nov) 60 (5) 658-66.
Journal code: IWY. ISSN: 0741-5400.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals; Cancer Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 199702
ENTRY WEEK: 19970204
AB cDNA cloning has revealed the presence of at least three distinct human receptors for macrophage inflammatory protein-1alpha (MIP-1alpha) and RANTES: C-C chemokine receptor (CCR) 1, 4, and 5. To clarify the physiological role of CCR1, we prepared specific antibodies to CCR1 by immunizing rabbits with recombinant glutathione-S-transferase (GST) fused with its NH2-terminal portion. The resultant antibodies stained positively 293 cells transfected with CCR1 cDNA but neither parental cells nor cells transfected with CXCR1 [interleukin-8 (IL-8) receptor type A] cDNA, confirming its specificity. Immunofluorescence analysis revealed that peripheral blood lymphocytes and monocytes but not neutrophils express CCR1. Positive staining of transfectants, monocytes, and lymphocytes was inhibited by the GST protein fused with the NH2-terminal portion of CCR1, further indicating that this antibody recognized the NH2-terminal portion of CC CKR1. A majority of CD3+, CD4+, CD8+, or CD16+ peripheral blood lymphocytes but not CD19+ lymphocytes expressed CCR1. Among CD4+ peripheral blood lymphocytes, CD45RO+ cells expressed a larger number of CCR1 compared with CD45RO-. Moreover, CD34+ cells in human bone marrow as well as cord blood were uniformly stained with this antibody. Furthermore, the antibody inhibited calcium mobilization in CCR1 transfectants stimulated with human rMIP-1alpha, suggesting that its NH2-terminal portion is critically involved in ligand binding or signaling. Finally, the antibody partially inhibited monocyte chemotactic activities of human rMIP-1alpha, suggesting that CCR1 is a functional receptor for MIP-1alpha on human peripheral blood monocytes.

L133 ANSWER 29 OF 39 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 5
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96429886 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 96429886
TITLE: A fusion protein of IL-8 and a Fab antibody fragments binds to IL-8 receptors and induces neutrophil activation.
AUTHOR: Holzer W; Petersen F; Strittmatter W; Matzku S; von Hoegen I
CORPORATE SOURCE: Pharmaceutical Research, Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, and University of Karlsruhe, Germany.
SOURCE: CYTOKINE, (1996 Mar) 8 (3) 214-21.
Journal code: A52. ISSN: 1043-4666.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199707
ENTRY WEEK: 19970705
AB A fusion protein was generated by genetic engineering which combined a Fab fragment of a monoclonal antibody directed to the human epidermal growth factor receptor with the biologically active N-terminally truncated 2-72 amino acid form of the human chemokine IL-8. The Fab IL-8 fusion protein was expressed in E. coli and antibody binding and IL-8 activity were determined. Our data indicate that the N-terminus of IL-8 remains functional for receptor interaction. The fusion protein showed specific binding to IL-8 receptors, induced IL-8 mediated chemotactic activity, and the release of MPO activity. However, N-terminal fusion of IL-8 to the carboxyl terminus of the Fab fragment resulted in reduced binding to IL-8 receptors and consequently to reduced biologic activity of IL-8. The affinity of the antibody arm for EGF-R was improved when compared to a monovalent Fab. Fusion proteins as described herein may represent improved therapeutics for cancer therapy based on their potential to selectively increase and prolong cytokine concentration in the tumour. Since chemokines such as IL-8 recruit effector cells and stimulate effector cell function in situ, a lymphocyte-independent anti-tumour activity followed by tumour-specific immunity could be proposed.

L133 ANSWER 30 OF 39 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 1999 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995-13797 BIOTECHDS
TITLE: New anti-IL-8 monoclonal antibodies; recombinant monoclonal **antibody** and **antibody** fragment production, including **chimeric antibody** and humanized **antibody** against **interleukin-8**
AUTHOR: Doerschuk C M; Fong S; Herbert C A; Kim K J; Leong S R
PATENT ASSIGNEE: Genentech; Univ.Indiana
PATENT INFO: WO 9523865 8 Sep 1995
APPLICATION INFO: WO 1995-US2589 1 Mar 1995
PRIORITY INFO: US 1994-205864 3 Mar 1994
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE: WPI: 1995-320580 [41]
AB An anti-interleukin-8 (IL-8) monoclonal antibody (MAb) having the following characteristics is new: able to bind human IL-8 with a Kd of 1 x 10(-8) to 10(-10) M; able to inhibit neutrophil chemotaxis in response to IL-8; and able to inhibit IL-8-mediated elastase release by neutrophils, while not binding to C5a, beta-TG or platelet factor 4. Also new are plasmid pantiIL-8.2 and plasmid p6G425chim2 and the Fabs encoded by them, and antibody fragments selected from Fab, Fab', Fab'-SV, Fv or F(ab')2, where the antibody fragment has the complementarity determining regions encoded by pantiIL-8.2 or p6G425chim2. The MAb is antibody 6G4.2.5 or 5.12.14, and is preferably chimeric and humanized. The new antibodies are useful in diagnostic applications and for treating inflammatory disorders, particularly inflammatory bowel diseases such as ulcerative colitis and bacterial pneumonia caused by Streptococcus pneumoniae, Escherichia coli or Pseudomonas aeruginosa. (114pp)

L133 ANSWER 31 OF 39 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96064693 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 96064693
TITLE: The promiscuous chemokine binding profile of the Duffy antigen/receptor for chemokines is primarily localized to sequences in the amino-terminal domain.
AUTHOR: Lu Z H; Wang Z X; Horuk R; Hesselgesser J; Lou Y C; Hadley T J; Peiper S C
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pathology, Henry Vogt Cancer Research Institute, University of Louisville, Kentucky 40292, USA.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, (1995 Nov 3) 270 (44) 26239-45.
Journal code: HIV. ISSN: 0021-9258.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199602
AB The Duffy antigen (DARC) is a promiscuous chemokine receptor that also binds Plasmodium vivax. DARC belongs to a family of heptahelical chemokine receptors that includes specific (IL-8RA) and shared (IL-8RB) IL-8 receptors. Ligand binding specificity of IL-8 receptors was localized to the amino-terminal extracellular (E1) domain. To determine the basis for promiscuous chemokine binding by DARC, a chimeric receptor composed of the E1 domain of DARC and hydrophobic helices and loops from IL-8RB (DARCe1/IL-8RB) was constructed. Scatchard analysis of stable transfectants demonstrated that the DARCe1/IL-8RB chimeric receptor bound IL-8 and melanoma growth stimulating activity (MGSA) with KD values almost identical to the native receptors. The hybrid receptor also bound RANTES, MCP-1, and MGSA-E6A (which binds DARC, but not IL-8RB), but not MIP-1 alpha, similarly to DARC. Ligand binding to DARC transfectants was

unaltered by anti-Fy3, but inhibited by Fy6, which binds an epitope in the E1 domain. The epitope recognized by Fy3 was localized to the third extracellular loop by analysis of insect cells expressing chimeric receptors composed of complementary portions of DARC and IL-8RB. These findings implicate the E1 domain of DARC in multispecific chemokine binding.

L133 ANSWER 32 OF 39 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1999 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95055218 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1995055218
TITLE: Compartmentalized expression of RANTES in a murine model of endotoxemia.
AUTHOR: VanOtteren G.M.; Strieter R.M.; Kunkel S.L.; Paine III R.; Greenberger M.J.; Danforth J.M.; Burdick M.D.; Standiford T.J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Div. of Pulmonary/Critical Care Med., Department of Internal Medicine, Michigan University Medical Center,Ann Arbor, MI 48109-0360, United States
SOURCE: Journal of Immunology, (1995) 154/4 (1900-1908). ISSN: 0022-1767 CODEN: JOIMA3
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 004 Microbiology
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB Systemic exposure to LPS initiates a complex sequence of events culminating in organ-specific leukocyte recruitment and end organ injury. We hypothesized that RANTES, a C-C chemokine with potent M.phi. (mononuclear phagocyte) chemotactic activity, is expressed in vivo in response to endotoxemia, and that this protein may play an important role in the recruitment of M.phi. to the lung. CD-1 mice were challenged with LPS (200 .mu.g), resulting in a maximal fourfold increase in polymorphonuclear leukocyte (neutrophils) at 6 h post LPS, and a 2.4-fold increase in numbers of M.phi. within lung minces at 24 h. A time dependent increase in RANTES mRNA was detected in lung after LPS treatment, whereas minimal quantities of RANTES mRNA were detected in blood buffy coats and liver. Furthermore, treatment with LPS resulted in time-dependent increase in RANTES protein within lung homogenates, with immunolocalization to alveolar epithelial cells. The pretreatment of mice with goat anti-RANTES Ab significantly inhibited the influx of lung M.phi., but not polymorphonuclear leukocyte and lymphocytes, at 24 h post-LPS challenge. Lastly, the pretreatment of animals with soluble TNF receptor: Ig construct 2 h before LPS resulted in a 60% reduction in steady state levels of RANTES mRNA within lung homogenates at 4 h post-LPS. Our observations suggest that RANTES represents an important mediator of lung M.phi. recruitment in the setting of endotoxemia, and that the expression of RANTES in vivo is dependent upon the endogenous production of TNF.

L133 ANSWER 33 OF 39 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95363108 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 95363108
TITLE: IL-8 induces neutrophil chemotaxis predominantly via type I IL-8 receptors.
AUTHOR: Hammond M E; Lapointe G R; Feucht P H; Hilt S; Gallegos C A; Gordon C A; Giedlin M A; Mullenbach G; Tekamp-Olson P
CORPORATE SOURCE: Chiron Corporation, Emeryville, CA 94608, USA.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF IMMUNOLOGY, (1995 Aug 1) 155 (3) 1428-33. Journal code: IFB. ISSN: 0022-1767.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States

Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199511

AB IL-8 is a potent proinflammatory cytokine that has a key role in the recruitment and activation of neutrophils during inflammation. IL-8 reacts with neutrophils via two distinct types of IL-8-R. Receptor-specific Abs were raised against peptides derived from the first extracellular domain of each IL-8-R. Anti-IL-8-R1 and anti-IL-8-R2 selectively block 125I-IL-8 binding to rIL-8-R type 1 or 2, respectively. The anti-peptide Abs were used to assess the role of each receptor in the chemotactic response of neutrophils to GRO alpha and to IL-8. Anti-IL-8-R2 blocks GRO alpha-induced chemotaxis of neutrophils. Chemotaxis to GRO alpha is not inhibited by anti-IL-8-R1. Thus GRO alpha stimulates chemotaxis exclusively through IL-8-R2 and independently of IL-8-R1. Surprisingly, anti-IL-8-R1 inhibits the majority (78 +/- 3%) of IL-8-induced neutrophil chemotaxis. Only a minor proportion of IL-8-induced chemotaxis (29 +/- 5%) is inhibited by anti-IL-8-R2. These findings indicate that chemotaxis to IL-8 is mediated predominantly by type 1 IL-8-Rs and suggest that IL-8-R1 is an appropriate target for therapeutic strategies to limit neutrophil influx in diseases where neutrophils contribute to pathophysiology.

L133 ANSWER 34 OF 39 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1999 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95149825 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1995149825
TITLE: Strategies for blocking the systemic effects of cytokines in the sepsis syndrome.
AUTHOR: Christman J.W.; Holden E.P.; Blackwell T.S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Center for Lung Research, Vanderbilt University,Nashville, TN 37212, United States
SOURCE: Critical Care Medicine, (1995) 23/5 (955-963).
ISSN: 0090-3493 CODEN: CCMDC7
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 004 Microbiology
005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
006 Internal Medicine
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB Objectives: To review and evaluate animal and human data regarding strategies to intervene in the pathogenesis of the sepsis syndrome by specifically blocking the action of single cytokines. Data Sources: The English language medical literature was reviewed, including reports of human clinical trials, animal experiments, and in vitro studies elucidating cellular and molecular interactions. Study Selection: Emphasis was placed on controlled experimental studies that elucidated the effectiveness of antibodies, soluble receptors, and receptor antagonists in intervening in the pathogenesis of the sepsis reaction. Data Extraction: This review focuses on data that directly involve the induction and regulation of protein mediators of sepsis, especially tumor necrosis factor-.alpha., interleukin-1.beta., interleukin- 6, and interleukin-8. Data Synthesis: Information concerning the potential of cytokine blockers in modulating the sepsis reaction is presented in a logical, clinically oriented fashion. The purpose is to emphasize the potential role of these agents by focusing on the actual existing data. Conclusions: The pathophysiology of the sepsis reaction appears to involve the sequential release of cytokines. Interventions designed to specifically block the biological effects of single cytokines appear to have a role in themanagement of sepsis syndrome, but well-designed,

prospective, randomized, placebo-controlled clinical trials in well-defined clinical populations are necessary to define this role. These trials require the cooperation of clinical and basic scientists.

L133 ANSWER 35 OF 39 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1999 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95226462 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1995226462
TITLE: Identification and characterization of a fibroblast marker: FSP1.
AUTHOR: Strutz F.; Okada H.; Lo C.W.; Danoff T.; Carone R.L.; Tomaszewski J.E.; Neilson E.G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: C. Mahlon Kline Professor of Med., 700 Clinical Research Building, University of Pennsylvania, 422 Curie Boulevard, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6144, United States
SOURCE: Journal of Cell Biology, (1995) 130/2 (393-405). ISSN: 0021-9525 CODEN: JCLBA3
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 029 Clinical Biochemistry
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB We performed subtractive and differential hybridization for transcript comparison between murine fibroblasts and isogenic epithelium, and observed only a few novel intracellular genes which were relatively specific for fibroblasts. One such gene encodes a filament-associated, calcium-binding protein, fibroblast-specific protein 1 (FSP1). The promoter/enhancer region driving this gene is active in fibroblasts but not in epithelium, mesangial cells or embryonic endoderm. During development, FSP1 is first detected by in situ hybridization after day 8.5 as a postgastrulation event, and is associated with cells of mesenchymal origin or of fibroblastic phenotype. Polyclonal antiserum raised to recombinant FSP1 protein stained the cytoplasm of fibroblasts, but not epithelium. Only occasional cells stain with specific anti-FSP1 antibodies in normal parenchymal tissue. However, in kidneys fibrosing from persistent inflammation, many fibroblasts could be identified in interstitial sites of collagen deposition and also in tubular epithelium adjacent to the inflammatory process. This pattern of anti-FSP1 staining during tissue fibrosis suggests, as a hypothesis, that fibroblasts in some cases arise, as needed, from the local conversion of epithelium. Consistent with this notion that FSP1 may be involved in the transition from epithelium to fibroblasts are experiments in which the in vitro overexpression of FSP1 cDNA in tubular epithelium is accompanied by conversion to a mesenchymal phenotype, as characterized by a more stellate and elongated fibroblast-like appearance, a reduction in cytokeratin, and new expression of vimentin. Similarly, tubular epithelium submerged in type I collagen gels exhibited the conversion to a fibroblast phenotype which includes de novo expression of FSP1 and vimentin. Use of the FSP1 marker, therefore, should further facilitate both the in vivo studies of fibrogenesis and the mapping of cell fate among fibroblasts.

L133 ANSWER 36 OF 39 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1999 BIOSIS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:108154 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199698680289
TITLE: Modulation of proinflammatory cytokine release in rheumatoid synovial membrane cell cultures: Comparison of monoclonal anti TNF-alpha **antibody** with the interleukin-1 receptor antagonist.
AUTHOR(S): Butler, Debra M.; Maini, Ravinder N.; Feldmann, Marc (1); Brennan, Fionula M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Kennedy Inst. Rheumatology, Sunley Build., 1 Lurgan Ave., Hammersmith, London W6 8LW UK
SOURCE: European Cytokine Network, (1995) Vol. 6, No. 4, pp.

225-230.
ISSN: 1148-5493.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
AB While there is an extensive literature on cytokine regulation in vivo using human cell lines or peripheral blood monocytes, very little is known about cytokine regulation within the multicellular environment of inflammatory sites in vivo. We have previously shown that in rheumatoid synovial membrane cultures, a complex, but pathophysiologically relevant mixture of cells, the addition of a neutralizing anti TNF-alpha **antibody** inhibits the production of IL-1 and GM-CSF, indicating the presence of a cytokine 'cascade' in this inflammatory tissue. In this paper we demonstrate that the interactivities between cytokines in rheumatoid arthritis also extends to other cytokines, such as IL-6 and **IL-8**, and that within the IL-1 family it is IL-1-beta in particular which is downregulated by neutralizing TNF-alpha activity. The cytokine interactions are unidirectional, in that neutralization of TNF-alpha reduced IL- 1-beta, IL-6 and **IL-8** production, whereas treatment of the rheumatoid synovial membrane cells with a neutralizing concentration of the IL-1 receptor antagonist (IL-1ra) reduced IL-6 and **IL-8** production but not TNF-alpha production. These results suggest a rationale for the profound anti-inflammatory effects and consequent clinical benefit noted in RA patients treated recently in clinical trials with a **chimeric** anti-TNF-alpha **antibody** in vivo.

L133 ANSWER 37 OF 39 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 7
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96026913 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 96026913
TITLE: Vascular cell adhesion molecule (VCAM)-Ig fusion protein defines distinct affinity states of the very late antigen-4 (VLA-4) receptor.
AUTHOR: Jakubowski A; Rosa M D; Bixler S; Lobb R; Burkly L C
CORPORATE SOURCE: Biogen, Inc., Cambridge, MA 02142, USA.
SOURCE: CELL ADHESION AND COMMUNICATION, (1995 May) 3 (2) 131-42.
Journal code: B4A. ISSN: 1061-5385.
PUB. COUNTRY: Switzerland
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199602
AB The Very Late Antigen-4 receptor (VLA-4) (alpha 4 beta 1) is constitutively expressed on leukocytes and plays a role in cell trafficking, activation and development through its interaction with two alternative ligands, Vascular Cell Adhesion Molecule (VCAM-1) and fibronectin (FN). VLA-4-dependent cell adhesion is augmented by various stimuli, such as divalent cations, certain beta 1-specific monoclonal antibodies (mAbs) and cell activation. However, the steps of the adhesive process which they affect are currently undefined. In order to investigate whether or not these stimuli affect the primary step, VLA-4/ligand binding, we employed a recombinant VCAM-IgG fusion protein (VCAM-Ig) as a soluble ligand for VLA-4. Using this soluble ligand, we have directly demonstrated that the VLA-4 receptor can exist in at least three different affinity states on the cell surface. Two distinct high affinity states are induced on normal peripheral blood T cells, one by the anti-beta 1 mAb TS2/16, and one of 15-20 fold higher affinity by the divalent cation Mn2+. Interestingly, activation through the T cell receptor (TcR), through CD31 or by the Macrophage Inflammatory Protein-1 beta chemokine (MIP-1 beta) do not detectably increase VLA-4 affinity although they do augment VLA-4 dependent cell adhesion in vitro. Thus, VCAM-Ig binding defines high affinity VLA-4 receptors, revealing unique effects of the TS2/16 mAb and Mn2+ cations in vitro, and distinguishes VLA-4/VCAM interactions from

subsequent steps in cell adhesion.

L133 ANSWER 38 OF 39 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 1999 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 94366686 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1994366686
TITLE: The murine interleukin 8 type B receptor homologue and its ligands. Expression and biological characterization.
AUTHOR: Bozic C.R.; Gerard N.P.; Von Uexkull-Guldenband C.; Kolakowski Jr. L.F.; Conklyn M.J.; Breslow R.; Showell H.J.; Gerard C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: 300 Longwood Ave.,Boston, MA 02115, United States
SOURCE: Journal of Biological Chemistry, (1994) 269/47 (29355-29358).
ISSN: 0021-9258 CODEN: JBCHA3
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 029 Clinical Biochemistry
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB KC, the product of an immediate early gene induced in mouse fibroblasts by platelet-derived growth factor, was synthesized as a recombinant protein in Escherichia coli and binds with 0.8 nM affinity to mouse neutrophils. Human neutrophils also bind recombinant KC at a site competitive with human interleukin (IL8) and Gro-.alpha./MGSA, consistent with binding at the IL8 type B receptor (IL8RB). The cDNA corresponding to human IL8RB hybridizes strongly with two restriction fragments in murine genomic DNA, representing candidate receptor genes for KC. Molecular cloning of both mouse genomic DNA and neutrophil exudate cell cDNA libraries yielded a receptor with .apprx.68% sequence identity to both the human IL8 type A and B receptors. Transient expression of the murine receptor cDNA in COS cells conferred binding ability to KC and a related gene product, macrophage inflammatory protein-2 (MIP-2) with high affinity (.apprx.5 nM). Human IL8 was a poor agonist for this expressed receptor (K(d) = .apprx.400 nM). The potent activity of human IL8 on mouse polymorphonuclear neutrophils is not consistent with binding on the cloned receptor and suggests that murine homologues of IL8 and an IL8 type A receptor remain to be identified. Our data indicate that KC is the murine homologue of human Gro-.alpha., and the KC receptor is an IL8 type B receptor homologue capable of binding both KC and macrophage inflammatory protein-2 with high affinity.

L133 ANSWER 39 OF 39 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1999 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991-224521 [31] WPIDS
CROSS REFERENCE: 1996-130773 [14]
DOC. NO. CPI: C1991-097501
TITLE: Use of antibody-based fusion protein - linked to lymphokine e.g. IL-2 to produce antitumour immune response.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16
INVENTOR(S): FELL, H P; GAYLE, M A
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO; (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIB; (ONCO) ONCOGEN
COUNTRY COUNT: 17
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
EP 439095	A	19910731	(199131)*		12
R: AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE					
CA 2034741	A	19910723	(199140)		
EP 439095	A3	19920115	(199321)		12
JP 06087898	A	19940329	(199417)		14

US 5314995 A 19940524 (199420) 17
US 5645835 A 19970708 (199733) 15
EP 439095 B1 19980520 (199824) EN 23
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE
DE 69129421 E 19980625 (199831)
ES 2115596 T3 19980701 (199832)

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
EP 439095	A		EP 1991-100695	19910121
EP 439095	A3		EP 1991-100695	19910121
JP 06087898	A		JP 1991-216674	19910122
US 5314995	A		US 1990-468390	19900122
US 5645835	A	Div ex	US 1990-468390	19900122
			US 1994-247437	19940523
EP 439095	B1		EP 1991-100695	19910121
		Related to	EP 1995-116766	19910121
DE 69129421	E		DE 1991-629421	19910121
			EP 1991-100695	19910121
ES 2115596	T3		EP 1991-100695	19910121

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
US 5645835	A	Div ex	US 5314995
EP 439095	B1	Related to	EP 699766
DE 69129421	E	Based on	EP 439095
ES 2115596	T3	Based on	EP 439095

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1990-468390 19900122; US 1994-247437 19940523
AB EP 439095 A UPAB: 19960417
The use of an antibody-based protein which comprises (I) an Ig molecule for directing the protein and (II) a biologically acitve ligand is claimed. The ligand may be a lymphokine such as interleukin, 2, a cellular factor or platelet factor. The fused antibody especially comprises a variable region of the antitumoral antigen monoclonal antibody L6 and active IL-2 or active platelet factor 4, a molecule associated with antagonism of angiogenesis, inhibition of suppressor T lymphocyte development, chemotaxis and heparin binding. Cellular factors (e.g. fibroblast growth factor) that relate to wound healing may be incorporated with antibody fusion proteins.

USE/ADVANTAGE - A portion of the antibody can recognise a tumour cell and is able to produce an antitumoral immune response. A method of increasing this response is claimed. Specific carcinoma treated include human non-small lung carcinoma, breast and colon carcinoma. The IL-2/L6 **fusion** protein may be used to proliferate activated T-cells. **PF4**/L6 **antibody** may be used to inhibit angiogenesis at a tumour site. @(12pp Dwg.No.0/0)

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=> fil uspatfull; d que l139; d que l143

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 14:38:43 ON 30 DEC 1999
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FILE COVERS 1971 TO PATENT PUBLICATION DATE: 28 Dec 1999 (19991228/PD)
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HIGHEST PATENT NUMBER: US6009554
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ISSUE CLASS FIELDS (/INCL) CURRENT THROUGH: 28 Dec 1999 (19991228/PD)
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Oct 1999
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Nov 1999

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>>> available for the WIPO International Patent Classification <<<
>>> (IPC) Manuals, editions 1-6, in the /IC1, /IC2, /IC3, /IC4, <<<
>>> /IC5, and /IC (/IC6) fields, respectively. The thesauri in <<<
>>> the /IC5 and /IC fields include the corresponding catchword <<<
>>> terms from the IPC subject headings and subheadings. <<<

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

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L6          314 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  ROSENBLATT J?/AU
L7          437 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  MORRISON S?/AU
L8           91 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  ABBOUD C?/AU
L9          512 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  SHIN S?/AU
L10           6 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  CHALLITA P?/AU
L11           5 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  CHALLITA E?/AU
L134        169 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  (L6 OR L7 OR L8 OR L9 OR L10 OR
                L11)
L135      51781 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  CHIMER? OR CHIMAER? OR FUSION
L136       3663 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  CHEMOKINE# OR RANTES OR DC CK1 OR
                SDF 1 OR FRACTALKINE OR LYMPHOTACTIN OR IP 10 OR MIG OR MCAF
                OR MIP OR IL 8 OR IL8 OR NAP 2 OR PF 4 OR PF4
L137        495 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  INTERLEUKIN 8 OR MACROPHAGE
                INFLAMMATORY PROTEIN OR NEUTROPHIL ACTIVATING PEPTIDE
L138      39851 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  ANTIBOD? OR BINDING DOMAIN#
L139          0 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  L134 AND L135 AND (L136 OR L137)
                AND L138



L135      51781 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  CHIMER? OR CHIMAER? OR FUSION
L136       3663 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  CHEMOKINE# OR RANTES OR DC CK1 OR
                SDF 1 OR FRACTALKINE OR LYMPHOTACTIN OR IP 10 OR MIG OR MCAF
                OR MIP OR IL 8 OR IL8 OR NAP 2 OR PF 4 OR PF4
L137        495 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  INTERLEUKIN 8 OR MACROPHAGE
                INFLAMMATORY PROTEIN OR NEUTROPHIL ACTIVATING PEPTIDE
L138      39851 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  ANTIBOD? OR BINDING DOMAIN#
L143          7 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  L135 (5A) (L136 OR L137) (5A) L138
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L143 ANSWER 1 OF 7 USPATFULL
Searched by Barb O'Bryen, STIC 308-4291

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:155907 USPATFULL
TITLE: Polynucleotides which encode reshaped IL-8-specific antibodies and methods to produce the same
INVENTOR(S): Matsushima, Kouji, Kanazawa, Japan
Matsumoto, Yoshihiro, Gotenba, Japan
Yamada, Yoshiki, Gotenba, Japan
Sato, Koh, Gotenba, Japan
Tsuchiya, Masayuki, Gotenba, Japan
Yamazaki, Tatsumi, Gotenba, Japan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chugai Seiyaku Kabushiki Kaisha, Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5994524	19991130	
	WO 9702576	19960201	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-765783	19970307	(8)
	WO 1995-JP1396	19950712	
		19970307	PCT 371 date
		19970307	PCT 102(e) date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1994-161481	19940713
	JP 1994-289951	19941124
	JP 1994-310785	19941214

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Chan, Christina Y.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Gambel, Phillip
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Morrison & Foerster
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 30
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 9 Drawing Figure(s); 8 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3279
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention discloses a reshaped human antibody against human IL-8 comprising:

(A) L chains each comprising:

(1) a human L chain C region; and,

(2) an L chain V region comprising a human L

chain FR, and an L chain CDR of mouse monoclonal antibody against human IL-8; and,

(B) H chains each comprising:

(1) a human H chain C region; and,

(2) an H chain V region comprising a human H

chain FR, and an H chain CDR of mouse monoclonal antibody against human IL-8. Since the majority of this reshaped human antibody originates in human antibody and the CDR has low antigenicity, the reshaped human antibody of the present invention has low antigenicity to humans, and can therefore be expected to be useful in medical treatment. The present invention further discloses polynucleotides which encode reshaped antibodies against IL-8, as well as host cells and methods to produce these antibodies.

L143 ANSWER 2 OF 7 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:24306 USPATFULL
TITLE: Anti-IL-8 monoclonal antibodies for treatment of asthma
INVENTOR(S): Hebert, Caroline A., San Francisco, CA, United States
Kabakoff, Rhona C., Pacifica, CA, United States
Moore, Mark W., San Francisco, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Genentech, Inc., South San Francisco, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5874080	19990223
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-491334	19950627 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-398611, filed on 1 Mar 1995 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-205864, filed on 3 Mar 1994, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Loring, Susan A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Love, Richard B.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 13
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 50 Drawing Figure(s); 39 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2779
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods are provided for the treatment of asthma with anti-IL-8 monoclonal antibodies.

L143 ANSWER 3 OF 7 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:21711 USPATFULL
TITLE: CXC chemokines as regulators of angiogenesis
INVENTOR(S): Strieter, Robert M., Ann Arbor, MI, United States
Polverini, Peter J., Ann Arbor, MI, United States
Kunkel, Steven L., Ann Arbor, MI, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Regent of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5871723	19990216
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-468819	19950606 (8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Draper, Garnette D.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Arnold, White & Durkee
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 29
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 17 Drawing Figure(s); 71 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 6055
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Disclosed are various discoveries concerning the angiogenic and angiostatic properties of the CXC chemokines, including the finding that the ELR motif controls the ability of these molecules to induce angiogenesis. Aspects of the invention include, for example, the identification of IP-10, MIG and certain IL-8 analogues as angiostatic agents, and their use in inhibiting angiogenesis in various systems.

L143 ANSWER 4 OF 7 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:138690 USPATFULL
TITLE: Modified proteins comprising controllable intervening protein sequences or their elements methods of producing same and methods for purification of a target protein comprised by a modified protein
INVENTOR(S): Comb, Donald G., Manchester, MA, United States

Perler, Francine B., Brookline, MA, United States
Jack, William E., Wenham, MA, United States
Xu, Ming-Qun, Hamilton, MA, United States
Hodges, Robert A., Norcross, GA, United States
Noren, Christopher J., Boxford, MA, United States
Chong, Shaorong S. C., Beverly, MA, United States
Adam, Eric, Beverly, MA, United States
Southworth, Maurice, Beverly, MA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): New England Biolabs, Inc., Beverly, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5834247	19981110
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-811492	19970305 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-580555, filed on 29 Dec 1995, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-496247, filed on 28 Jun 1995, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-146885, filed on 3 Nov 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-4139, filed on 9 Dec 1992, now patented, Pat. No. US 5496714, issued on 5 Mar 1996
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Wax, Robert A.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Moore, William W.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Williams, Gregory D.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 103
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 45 Drawing Figure(s); 35 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 6946
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention is directed to modified proteins and methods of their production. The modified proteins comprise a controllable intervening protein sequence (CIVPS) inserted into or adjacent a target protein, the CIVPS being capable of excision from or cleavage of the modified protein under predetermined conditions in cis or in trans, i.e., increase in temperature, exposure to light, unblocking of amino acid residues by dephosphorylation, treatment with chemical reagents or deglycosylation. If desired, the modified protein can be subjected to these conditions. The CIVPS may also be inserted into a region that substantially inactivates target protein activity. The CIVPS may be used in a number of applications including purification of the target protein in a one-step protocol.

L143 ANSWER 5 OF 7 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:127903 USPATFULL
TITLE: Modulation of endothelial cell proliferation with IP-10
INVENTOR(S): Luster, Andrew, Wellesley, MA, United States
Leder, Philip, Chestnut Hill, MA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): President & Fellows of Harvard College, Cambridge, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5824299	19981020
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-493638	19950622 (8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Walsh, Stephen
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Basham, Daryl A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Clark & Elbing LLP

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 13
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 19 Drawing Figure(s); 14 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1553
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Disclosed are methods for modulating endothelial cell proliferation. Also, disclosed are methods of detecting compounds which inhibit IP-10 and PF4 binding to a HSPG receptor.

L143 ANSWER 6 OF 7 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:58900 USPATFULL
TITLE: Therapeutic antibody based fusion proteins
INVENTOR(S): Fell, Jr., Henry Perry, Redmond, WA, United States
Gayle, Margit Ann, Woodinville, WA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Oncogen, Seattle, WA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5645835	19970708
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-247437	19940523 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1990-468390, filed on 22 Jan 1990, now patented, Pat. No. US 5314995
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Budens, Robert D.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Pennie & Edmonds LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 2
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1,2
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 11 Drawing Figure(s); 10 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 730
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to methods of providing a targeted, amplified antitumor immune response using antibody-based fusion proteins. More specifically, the invention relates to the use of antibody-based fusion proteins comprising an immunoglobulin portion capable of binding to a tumor antigen linked to a biologically active lymphokine. The immunoglobulin portion targets the fusion protein to the site of the tumor cells and the lymphokine portion stimulates the proliferation of immune T cells at the site of the tumor cells, thereby amplifying the anti-tumor immune response. In preferred embodiments of the invention, the immunoglobulin portion of the fusion protein is derived from the L6 monoclonal antibody and/or the lymphokine is interleukin-2.

L143 ANSWER 7 OF 7 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 94:44736 USPATFULL
TITLE: Therapeutic interleukin-2-antibody based fusion proteins
INVENTOR(S): Fell, Jr., Henry P., Redmond, WA, United States
Gayle, Margit A., Woodinville, WA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Oncogen, Seattle, WA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5314995	19940524
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1990-468390	19900122 (7)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Draper, Garnette D.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Pennie & Edmonds
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 3
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 10 Drawing Figure(s); 10 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 661
Searched by Barb O'Bryen, STIC 308-4291

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to antibody-based fusion proteins wherein a portion of an immunoglobulin molecule is linked to a biologically active ligand. In particular embodiments of the invention, the fusion protein comprises a portion of an antibody which recognizes a cell surface antigen linked to a ligand which is a lymphokine or a cellular factor. A preferred embodiment of the fusion protein comprises the variable region of the anti-tumor monoclonal antibody L6 and an active lymphokine molecule such as IL-2. In another preferred embodiment of the present invention, the fusion protein comprises the variable region of the L6 monoclonal antibody and active platelet factor 4. The antibody-based fusion proteins of the invention may be used therapeutically to deliver biologically active ligands to a specific target cell or tissue.

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